Keeping : Marshall's Pub-

ners, Saws, Nails, tors, with all the and Manufactu-March 6.

WANTED.

leted a course of studies, stant Teacher. Good ref-G. Poston Post Office. March 6-

Ow. A Lowell

Boston Recorder.

PUBLISHED BY NATHANIEL WILLIS, AT NO. 11 CORNHILL, OVER THE MASSACHUSETTS SABBATH SCHOOL DEPOSITORY PRICE \$3,00 A YEAR, OR \$2,50 IN ADVANCE.

LETTERS FROM A MISSIONARY. Written for the Boston Recarder.1
Buto Waverly, Persian Gulf, July 26, 1839 We are again under sail, and rejoicing in the prospect of soon reaching our destined port. This morning, the ladies, by special invitation, went on shore to visit the family of the Sultan,

No. 12 Vol. XXV.

Descriptive.

d cather call it Rocky Arabia, for su

sed through an immense shoal of There must have been thousands. of the vessel as far as the eye

now bound to Churbar, about 250

s it is on the maps, a town near the cape of he same name. Capt. Ward takes this cir-

the same name. Capt. Ward takes this cir-cuttous route for purposes of trade. It is more convenient for him to take these ports on his way out, than on his return voyage. This will probably lengthen the time of our voyage some two or three weeks. We have the ad-vantage of seeing more of the world, yet the confusion necessarily attending the discharg-ing and taking in of cargo—the hot weather— and the thought of heing detained from our

e hours later, probably it would not have iscovered till the vessel had been driven

of God, who could lengthen or cut short my

dressed our little audience from Matt. 8: It was the last Sabbath we expected on

d the Waverly. It was solemn, not only

mor resides at Gaudel. Their language

one fourth were the same in the three

either. The religion is Mohammedan, inhabitants much resemble the Arabs in and features. In our little excursions

vernor, and if the entertainment was less endid than that at the Sultan's, it was not for

The town of Gaudel is situated on an isth-

as which connects with the main land a pen-sula of eight or ten miles in circuit. Just

back of the town the promontery or peniusula rises perpendicularly 200 or 300 feet. The

top of this cliff or mountain consists of a layer of stratum of sand stone, filled with shells, roral and pebbles, evidently showing that it must have been thrown up from the level of

said of Bombay. Since we left our last port, the strong breeze of the monsoon has caused much motion of the vessel. This has produced

to motion. The frequent changes of motion of late combined with other causes make us all pleased with the idea of being so soon released

ocean by some convulsion. A geologist

Belooche females were seen walk-

another fourth evidently from Ara-

consists (he being absent at Zanof his wife, mother, some 15 or 20 hers. Only one son was present, a lad 15 years of age, and one of the most y, intelligent looking youths I have ever ladies were much interested in After dinner the anchor was weighted, have bid adieu to the shores of Happy,

ld reach, they were throwing themselves of the water, presenting one of the most resting appearances we have seen during ales from Muscat, and directly on the oppo-ne side of the Gulf. Stopping there a short me we shall proceed to Guadar, or Guadel

and confusion necessarily attending the discharging and taking in of cargo—the hot weather—and the thought of being detained from our field of labor, rendered our circumstances less agreeable than before we reached Zauzibar.

July 28. Sabbath Exeming. Traday we would at the various poors at which eastern world, at the various poors at which eastern

organise than before we reached Zanzibar.

July 28. Sabbath Evening. To-day we were almost becalined till P. M. The Captain hought we should get into port in time for adding public worship. But it was nearly great when anchor was cast. We regretted the properties of the properties of the eastern world, at the various ports at which we had stopped.

Bombay is more pleasant, as far as we have seen, than we had anticipated. The luxuriant was hely able to have religious eventuals. seen, than we had anticipated. The luxuriant vegetation of a tropical climate in the rainy

season, is truly beautiful. But I am not preparthe time to henefit the seamen is very short.
We feel that each Sabbath is very important.
July 29. On the coast of Beloochistan, at
anchor about three miles from the shore. The
small village of Churbar is in sight. The
cost appears barren and desolate. The gentlemen of our company went on shore for an
hour or two this forenoon, gathering shells on the action of the chain cables parted, and anchor was lost. Had this occurred two discovered till the case of the chain cables two discovered till the case of the chain cables parted, and anchor was lost. Had this occurred two discovered till the case of the chain cables parted, and anchor was lost. Had this occurred two discovered till the case of the case of the chain cables parted, and anchor was lost. Had this occurred two discovered till the case of the

discovered till the vessel had been driven there. The chain had withstood many the TREASURE AND THE HEART.

spreader strain than now apparently came at. How unable we are to protect ources! During our whole voyage, I have felt self in the hands of an all wise and merciself in the hands of an all wise and ays at pleasure. Under sail for Gaudel.

Aug. 1. Cast anchor this morning near the illage of Gaudel, which contains 3000 or 4000 miser, but as he is scarcely worthy to be made the subject of an illustration, we will pass him,

urbar. dug. 4. Sabbath Evening-a most quiet and and look at THE MAN OF BUSINESS. THE MAS OF BUSINESS.

His treasure is wealth, in pursuit or possession. It is with him the golden prize, and some men seem, like Midas, to convert every thing they touch into gold. That rich young seamen, but to our missionary company,
5. Again the fresh breeze of the S. W.
onn is rapidly wafting us to our destined.
The necessary confusion on ship board man (Mat. 19.) who "went away sorrowful, avaricious as to part with heaven rather than with his golden treasure. His heart was in his lades all studying to advantage, yet we an opportunity of seeing places seldom od by Christian people. The villages of that and Gaudel are on the coast of Beloopurse, and that is a position in which no man's heart can ever expand to sufficient dimensions, to take in the love of God. "Where your The inhabitants are called Belooches

treasure is, there will your heart be also, The Profession At Max
Regards his reputation as his treasure. He toils to gain it, and being gained, he toils to sustain it. For this he summons every power and taxes every resource. If he has chosen the legal profession, to this he devotes himself. If the medical art, he bestows equal diligence and zeal. There is his heart. Even religion with the help and improved the summer of the summer o ears to have been originally different both, in Persian or Arabic. Of the 50 or 100 ds we collected of common occurrence,

es Sultan's, it was not for this not their custom es from society as among females were seen walk-females were seen walkit was illumined with the brightest of Christian hope. He at last found the true treasure. Let me now introduce you into the study of The General Scholar. hundred througed in to see the white females. Many of them were a profusion of ornaments in their ears and noses, and upon their nocles and wrists. Some had rings in their noses

and wrists. Some had rings in their noses four inches in diameter, and from these rings were suspended several smaller rings, pearls, beads, &c., so that the weight must exceed one quarter of a nound. exercise; committing a slow, but not less cer-tain suicide, and at last sinking into the grave, a self-immolated victim; a voluntary martyr to his treasure, and that treasure the love of fame, the love of truth, or the love of moral lame, the love of truth, or the love of moral beauty, or whatever fixes his intellect and fascinates his soul. Well, suppose he gains his end. Verily he has his reward. He has encircled his brow with a wreath of laurel, but it is a crown of withering leaves! "Now they strive for a corruptible crown, but we for an incorruptible." Let us next contemplate

various horizontal strata of sand and pudding stone, presenting at a glance a vertical section of the earth of 250 or 300 feet. Shelis were found imbedded in a stratum near the bottom; a position, which was apparently, at some former period, 200 or 300 feet helow the present bed of the ocean. The buildings in Gaudel resemble those in Zanzibar, yet not as good. They are mostly of thatch and mud, a few of stone. The streets are narrow, dirty lanes, only six or eight feet in width.

Aug. 9. We are now within about 40 miles said of Bombay. Since we left our last port. THE YOUNG, GAY AND BLOOMING GIRL. females be so anxious to be, or to be thought sad of Bombay. Since we left our last port, the strong breeze of the monsoon has caused much motion of the vessel. This has produced a return of sea sickness with all, more or less severe. Some of our number are so constituted, that having become somewhat accustomed to the rolling of the sea, going on land produces the same disagreeable sensation we first experience when going upon the water. The turning has scarcely ceased in our brains, when the two friends are represented in Luging again on ship bond, we are saliest to

going again on ship board we are subject to the same inconvenience. I am more and more satisfied, that with me, sea sickness is caused by a change of the condition of the brain in regard which pertained to the celebrated Grecian ate combined with other causes make us all lased with the idea of being so soon released in this floating prison. Although the voy-thas been rather a rough one, yet as we has been rather a rough one, yet as we age has been rather a rough one, yet as we look back upon it, we all feel much cause for gratitude. Our inconveniences have been such as were inseparable from our situation. We have not only had comforts, but luxuries. Discharacter and his industry. A good character

FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1840.

THE MILITARY HERO,
Or the imperial Tyrant, whose heart is dazzled with that which is mis-called Glory. Not
that superior glory, which consists in the favor
of God and in the brightness of his moral image investing the soul, but in the applause of

men. Herod Agrippa (Acts, 12.) was such an one. This vain-glorious sinner, gorgeously robed and proudly enthroned, harangued the people in such flowing flattery, that they cried people in such flowing flattery, that they cried out: "It is the voice of a god, and not of a man." While he was drinking in this adulation, God struck him with his judgment, and gave him to the worms. For glory the martial hero pines in peace and pants in war. He seeks it in the bloody field; courts it "in the imminent deadly breach;" at the cannon's mouth; amid the roar of the Ocean; in Arabina and sand sand sand sands tis his treasure. an sands and polar snows. It is his treasure:

ment of his object. Shall we now descend to
THE SENSUALIST.
And ask for his treasure? It is the gratification of his appetite, his low, carnal, debasing appetite. "Soul, thou hast much goods laid up for many years; eat, drink and be merry." Eating and drinking! They are the chief pleasures of the beast. Revelling! It is the employment of the heathen. The soul feels itself degraded when imprisoned in such a mass of flesh. It is the heart that is "overcharged with surfeiting and drunkenness.

The sinner's treasure Is guilty pleasure, The Christian's love Springs from above.

The splendid transgressor " fares sumptuous down to the burning lake. All the comfort that he gets there is, "Son, remember that thou in the life time receivedst thy good things." I sanction of the Board of Education of the will not go any lower, for if I should, I must

one, and many a lovely have fallen into this

I will now speak a little of the SUPERIORITY of the Christian's treasure. There was once a very fine young man, reared, too, amid the splendors of a luxurious court, who esteemed even "the reproach of Christ greater riches than the treasures" of that far-famed land. If If the medical art, he bestows equal difigence and zeal. There is his heart. Even religion with her boly and imperative claims is thrust such be the reproach of Christ? This treasure aside. No matter how hard he finds it "To climb the steep where Fame's proad temple, shines afar," and the individual properties of the attempt. That eminent young American physician, Dr. Godnau, fell a victim to his professional enthusiasm. Happy for h'm, as well as honorable to Christianity was it, that while the former part of his life was overcast with the shadows of a cheerless infidelity, the latter part of own of a cheerless infidelity, the latter part of own of a cheerless infidelity, the latter part of own of a cheerless infidelity, the latter part of own of that far-famed land. If then the treasures of that far-famed land. If then the treasures of that far-famed land. If the there was no that far famed land. If the there was no that far famed land. If the there was no that far famed land. If the there was no that far famed land. If the there was no that far famed land. If the there was no that far famed land. If the there was no that far famed land. If the there was no that far famed land. If the there was no that far famed land. If the there was no the treasures to cheer those who labor for the souls of men and rejoice in the first place, is the only thing suited to the hope and honor of Christ? This treasure the hop

though he was rich"—the rest I need not quote. This indeed is a gratuity. The treesbure is nothing less than Himself. "If thou knewest the gift of God," said he to the Samaritan woman, and so says to you. Oh that there were in you a heart to respond, " Thanks be to God for his unspeakable gift." It is com-pared to the pure waters of a living fountain, and every one that thirsteth is entreated to come and partake, " without money and without price." A sinner pays dearly for his pleasures. Sin is a costly thing. It not only robs the pocket, but bows the soul to the most debasing drudgery. The sinner is a voluntary slave of the worst character, for he sells him self. Oh, then, breathe no prayer short of heaven's holy and imperishable joys. He is rich, who is an "heir of God."

"Give what then wilt, without thee we are poor, And with thee rich, take what Thou wilt away."

Thirdly, this is an incorruptible treasure. It has no germs of decay within. It has no assailable point without. The thief cannot steal it. Floods cannot drown it. Storms will not touch it. The tempest that will sweep away all refuges of lies, will pass harmless over it. History tell us that when Julius Cæsar was wrecked in one of his voyages, he bravely buf-feted the waves with one hand, while with the other, he held aloft the parchment on which was written his own commentaries, to save it from destruction. So amid the wreck of material things, the innortal treasure of the Christian will be preserved by an arm stronger than Cesar's, mightier than that of Michael

This treasure is, fourthly, a peaceful posses This treasure is, fourthly, a peaceful possession. Earthly treasures cannot purchase peace. They rather bring trouble. This is the legacy of the great Proprietor of the Universe, bequeathed in his last Will and Testament. "Peace I leave with you. My peace I give unto you. Not as the world giveth, give I

content and murnurings have, I believe, been strangers in our conquig. We do not forget leaven "who careh for us." The remains has often been made in our circle, "There is some connection between our many chipsen the some connection between our many chipsen the some connection between our many chipsen in the some connection of the some of our freads at house the some connection of the some of our freads at house the some connection between our circle, "There is some connection between our our many chipsen in the some connection of the some of our freads at house to be some connection between our circles and the some connection of the some in the some to many connection of the some in the some to be some to mind, and have been the ground of counter to mind, and have been the ground of the ground of the

For the Boston Recorder HOW TO TURN AN ORTHODOX MAN INTO AN UNITARIAN.

his interment having been contributed by friends and the children of the Sabbath-school.

The wealthy Christian, who has no time to go

down to the abodes of want and suffering, knows not of what foretastes of heavenly bliss he is thus deprived.—X. Y. Obs.

Intelligence.

LETTER FROM DR. PARKER. The following is an extract from a letter addressed by Dr. Parker to a clergyman in this vicinity, dated

We are now passing through troublous times

Indeed, it seems as though a new chapter, or rather an old one, in the history of this world, had begun. The harsh tones of war "and rumors of war" again grate upon our ears. It is now five months since a species of hostilities

has been in progress here, which daily threat-

lish first retired from Canton to Macao, and in consequence of vigorous measures pursued there, such as depriving them of servants and

food, they have nearly all betaken themselves

food, they have nearly all betaken themselves to their ships. As yet Americans remain comparatively undisturbed, except as the prohibitory measures against the English incidentally affect them. At present, communication hetween this place and Macao is difficult. Chinese are often searched from head to foot, lest they should be found conveying European letters. Much hostile feeling exists on the part of the Chinese, and also of the English. The Lord only knows what is to be the result.

Lord only knows what is to be the result. Pray, my dear brother, and call upon all around you to pray, that he would hasten the day of

The more I become acquainted with this people, and from daily intercourse with all classes, (and through the medium of their own language, their books and their gazettes, facil-

ities daily increase for understanding them

not as they were, but as they now are.) the more deeply am I interested in individuals and the nation.—The course his excellency Lin is

pursuing, and the sentiments of the empire, as they are now being elicited, will perhaps mod-

ify the opinions western nations have enter-tained. But interesting as may be a political

view of them, it is in a moral light that they surpass in importance.—Oh, it is affecting to think of the many precious gens in China, that are capable of receiving the highest polish,

content with the reflection, "Thou, Lord knowest?" Happy, thrice happy day, wher China shall be emancipated from sin, at pres-ent in the garbs of idolatry, superstition, pride

and oppressive government. And unspeaka-bly favored Christian men and women, who

science merely, but the way of salvation.
Whether any now in the field will live to see
all obstacles removed, or even in a good degree removed, is perhaps doubtful. But so
long as we shall be permitted to inhale the air

of China, though it be only to breathe out the spirit of prayer, shall we not, ought we not, to improve the privilege? I assure you, dear brother, I am grateful that even a residence is

vet allowed me here. But this is not all: I

have still many other privileges.—Though the hospital is still closed, the confidence and kind feelings of the people continue. A fine little boy, son of the provincial judge of this prov-

last week I have translated into Chinese, for

of international intercourse and national wars

fine young men. They read the testament with tolerable facility, and seem to admire its precepts. I am sure you would be delighted to see the avidity with which they drink in

knowledge. The other evening they sat up with me, observing the meteors, which on the

12th were unusually numerous. It afforded

good opportunity of guiding their thoughts away to other worlds, and of explaining to them the phenomena which they had before ob-served, but never comprehended. One of them, in particular, discovers a curiosity pecu-

liar to minds of the first order. You know how entertaining the wonders of nature are to all youth, when they are first explained; but especially delightful must it be, when they

desirous in every consistent way to evince a desire of doing them good.

The present interruption of the hospital has

e is now under medical treatment.

shall be permitted, in the avowed character servants of Christ, to teach this people

mercy to the millions of China.

CANTON, Aug. 25, 18: 9.

The process is very simple. As Unitarian-ism is a system of negatives, just persuade him to give up those prominent points of doctrine which mark him as decidedly orthodox, or at least to be wholly silent about them, and the work is done. You need not ask him to believe work is done. You need not ask him to believe any thing, but only not to believe this, that, and the other; or not to insist upon them as of any importance. For example: persuade him if you can, to drop Christ from his creed, and the Holy Spirit, with their appropriate offices and works, and to say nothing of depravity, and of being horn again, and he may be as serious and an sands and polar snows. It is his life is the will purchase it at any expense. Tears of widows, the cries of orphans, the grouns of the wounded and the dying, are given by the sounded and the dying, are given by the sounded and the dying are given by the sounded and the groundish. —why then just wait till he is dead, and write his life, and you may easily make him a Unitarian. You have only to extol him highly as a good man; leaving out the peculiarities of his creed (which you may honestly do, seeing there, such as depriving them of a second man in the control of th

his creed (which you may honestly do, seeing they were nothing but blemishes in his character) and attributing his conviction of sin to a gloomy habit of soul, and his conversion to new apprehensions of God.

If his orthodoxy was too prominent to be wholly passed over,—why then admit, that he was a believer in the doctrines of the Assembly's Catechism; but be particular to add that he was no party-man; but was liberal and charitable toward all. In this way you may make serious Unitarians, or devout Delsts, of the most orthodox men that have ever lived.

Whoever wishes to see this process carried

Whoever wishes to see this process carried y every day," and is carried from a bed of out in a good degree, if not to perfection, can

THE RIPE DRUNKARD,
Whose treasure is—his bottle! What an dext is enslave the heart! Yet many a strong

A Lover of Truth and Honesty. Who is secure as to the reputation of ortho-

" I'VE DONE SHAVING SUNDAY."

As the colored barber, J. ..., who has long been known to many in the neighborhood of Wooster street, New York, as a moral and rather respectable man in his sphere, has now gone to his rest, I may perhaps communi-cate the following circumstances to cheer those

soul, it feels an indescribable longing, an instatible thirst after something nobler. You may possess all that heart can wish, be furnished with every means, and drink every cup of pleasure, but what is the end of all? Just read that eloquent, graphic, memorable confession of an accomplished debauchee in Ecclesiastes, 2: 4—11.

Secondly, this treasure is the highest gift of God. What more could be have done in the way of generosity to the abject poor? "Ye know the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ. That though he was rich"—the rest I need not like show agen on Sunday, or slarge.

night, and said, "Fve found Jesus. My burden 's gone. He has manifested himself to me." This was March 1838, nearly two years since. I soon after called, "Well," said he, "Fee done shawing on Sunday. We think we must do our duty and trust the Lord to take care of us. I'd rather go hungry than work on the Sabbath."

From that time till he died D.—— hada new From that time till he died, D- had a new

song in his mouth. After a few months, he was baptized and joined the same Baptist church to which his wife belonged. They have not alwhich his wife belonged. They have not al-ways had food for breakfast; for he has been disabled by constant rheumatism; and his wife, though industrious, has been sometimes sick; but when they have been in want, they have said, "It was all ordered right, God would take said, "It was all ordered right, use that and try to care of them. They must trust him and try to do their duty. He would call them to suffer no do their duty. He would call them to suffer no fine young men. They read the testament Rust cannot corrode it. Fire cannot burn more than was for their good. Sometimes they have had to go to a christian friend and say, the word of their good. Sometimes they have had to go to a christian friend and say, the word of the same than was for their good. Sometimes they have had to go to a christian friend and say, the word of the same than was for their good. Sometimes they have had to go to a christian friend and say, the word of the same than was for their good. Sometimes they have had to go to a christian friend and say, the word of the same than was for their good. Sometimes they have had to go to a christian friend and say, the word of the same than was for their good. Sometimes they have had to go to a christian friend and say, the word of the same than was for their good. Sometimes they have had to go to a christian friend and say, the word of the same than was for their good. Sometimes they have had to go to a christian friend and say, the word of the same than was for their good. some means a supply has come; they have thanked the Lord for it, and have been happy Christians. A few days before he died, he said, Mary, come here. I want you to say you forgive me all. I have done what is wrong. "O, I've nothing against you," she said. "Yes, I hav'nt been always kind. I've spoke short. It wan't right. I hope God forgives me, and I want you to say you forgive me all."

On the morning of the day he died, I found him supported in his bed, laboring for breath, with his wife heside him: both saying that he

im supported in his bed, laboring for breath, with his wife beside him; both saying that he was almost gone; that the Doctor said he had the dropsy on the heart; that he had done tak-ing medicine; and they both talking as familiarthe dropsy on the heart; that he had done taking medicine; and they both talking as familiarly about his death, and endeavoring to prepare themselves and one another for it, as if they knew it were at hand, and while it had lost its "moon eaten." This pupil was much de-

Whole No. 1264.

lighted, when by the aid of a small globe and a lamp, the phenomenon was illustrated, and also the constantly changing phases of that orb. On explaining to him some of the laws of the atmosphere, he was much pleased at the fact that wind, the wind of his fan for example, was only air in motion, and the idea immediately suggested itself to his mind, "Do not the fishes move in water as men do in air?" Yes, was the reply, and when the water is still they are probably as unconscious of their being surrounded by that element as we are of movements. ing through the still atmosphere.—These things are not worth repeating, except as they illustrate the human mind just emerging from heathenism. It is also delightful to see how the new truths of the gospel fall for the first time upon a mind that has never conceived of them before. Of this you may form some conception, if you suppose an intelligent youth of your congregation, of 18 or 20 years, to be now for the first time made acquainted with the sermon on the mount, without any previous knowledge of Christianity, but on the contrary with a mind stored with all the errors of idolaters. I believe it may be truly said of these young men, that as soon as they could read and comprehend in the errors of idolaters. prehend, in the main, this sermon, their con-sciences testified that its doctrines were excel-lent. This seemed to be the case especially, when I explained to them the "golden rule, and assured them that it was in consequence of that rule that they had me for their teacher. Pray, my brother, for these young men, that they may become heirs of eternal life, and having turned many to righteousness, may hereafter shine as the brightness of the firma-

RELIGIOUS CHANGES IN IRELAND, During the period of our existence, (fifteen years,) as 'Christian Examiners,' we have wit-

nessed most important circumstances connected with the Established Church. We have seen such a spiritual growth and increase in her ministers, as we believe is unparalleled in the annals of the Christian church. The change that has taken place in the ministry is such as forces those who care for the advancement of the Lord's kingdom, to rejoice and ment of the Lord's kingdom, to rejoice and say, 'the Lord hath done great things, whereof we are glad.' When we began our labors,
the profession of evangelical sentiments, in
unison with the articles and liturgy of our
church, subjected the man who made it to the
suspicion of heresy and schism. The houses
of worship in the metropolis in which those
doctrines were most boldly preached, had not
been admitted into connexion with the establishment, and an attendance more them. lishment, and an attendance upon them was considered as going more than half way to dissent. What a change we have been allow-ed to witness! the places of worship, so long under a ban, have been received into connex-ion with the established church; the ministers under a ban, have been received into connexion with the established church; the ministers that had every where been spoken against, have received the respect due to their orthodoxy, their piety, their usefulness, and their talents: the number of evangelical clergymen has so increased that the gospel is faithfully and effectually preached in almost every part of the country; a multitude of new churches have been built, and are in process of building, and an immense number of crowded and attentive congregations hear, Sabbath after Sabbath, the glorious gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ. In almost every neighborhood, monthly meetings of serious clergymen, for the purpose of reading the Scriptures, and speaking together of the great subject of the Christian ministry, both exhibit the growing number of men who love the Lord Jesus, and tend to augment their number, to add to their knowledge, and to increase their brotherly love. Twenty years ago, the Irish church might have been pointed out as an awful example of a dead and formal mass; now, it is excharate. have been pointed out as an awful example of a dead and formal mass; now, it is spoken of, even by those not in communion with her, as a bright pattern of Christian zeal, and light, and love.

And it is the more remarkable that this great change has taken place, not only without great buman instrumentality, but in the face of utter human instrumentality, but in the face of utter coldness in some, and open opposition and hostility in others. The circumstances under which this great revival has taken place, are such as to lead the 'Christian Examiner,' and the pious looker-on, to exclaim, 'What hath God wrought?' No bright luminaries in the higher strices in the God wrought?' No bright luminaries in the higher stations in the church have led the way in the great work of regeneration; no bright stars like the Halls, and the Davenants, and the Ushers, and the Bedells, of former times, have shed a holy light upon the inferior clergy. It has not been the work of any one or more have shed a holy light upon the interior clergy. It has not been the work of any one or more great master-minds, raised up with energy to control and influence others. No—those who have been most blessed in faithfully preaching the gospel, and holding forth the truth as it is in Jesus, have been obliged to go against the stream, and boldly take up their cross and follow Christ. They have been the true friends to the Established Church—they have strength-ened her walls—but they shared not in her emoluments while they have borne the burden and the heat of the day; no portion of her wealth has cheered the declining years of some wealth has covered invents.

[Dublin Christian Examiner.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

children from four to fifteen years of age. These schools are pretty regular in their opera-tions, and many of them taught with considera-ble efficiency. Some are taught by graduates from the seminaries, who are generally worthy and many of them pious young men; and those which are not taught by these graduates, are either under their care or that of some one of the missionaries. Our entire school system the missionaries. Our entire school system has been nuch improved within the last two or three years, so that nearly all the children in the nation attend a school, of some sort, pretty regularly. On the island of Maui, the children over four years of age are required, by a law of the governor, to attend school five days in the week. Another fact is, that the children learn to read their own simple and beautiful language with amazing facility. The best readers, and in fact the only good readers in the nation, are among the children. Large in the nation, are among the children. Large numbers of children and youth are also making rapid advances in various elementary branches of learning. The boys and girls in our seminaries are quite equal to the naries are quite equal to those of a similar age in the common academies and higher schools in America. At all the stations, there are children who have attained to such a degree of mental discipline and general knowledge, as to enable them far to outstrip the adults, in acquiring a knowledge of the Bible or any other book. But a most cheering fact is, that some hundred of these children during the late revival have afforded such evidence of piery as to lead to their adoption into the visible family of Christ, and hundreds more are more or less serious. Such has been the general prevalence

In a communication to the American Bible Society, requesting the aid of that society to enable the mis-sion to print 10,000 copies of the entire Scriptures in the Hawaiian language, Mr. Armstrong makes the following interesting statements respecting the results of the mission schools on the islands. The native schools are chiefly composed of

It is not probably far out of the way that there are 12,000 children (we have no very accurate data to calculate upon) capable of reading and receiving instruction from the printed Bible, if they had it; that is, an entire edition as large as can be printed at the mission presses, could be now profitably distributed among the children of the Sandwich Islands. I said profitably this is not I said profitably, this is not strong enough. It is questionable whether Bi-bles could be distributed in any country, or among any class of mankind, with more animating prospects of usefulness than among these children and youth. A point worthy particular notice is, that the entire mass of the

Among the first things a native thinks of, after his attention to the concerns of his soul, is awakened, is how he shall obtain a portion of the word of God. If he can read, and feels any real interest in the subject of religion, he is not likely to rest until he has obtained a copy of Mathew, Genesis, Romans, or some other part in print; and when he obtains either part or the whole of the New Testament, h carries it with him wherever he goes, even on a visit to his neighbor's house. And while he carries his good book, he feels that he bears badge of a good man, a man who has turn ed to the pono, or to righteousness. They say ute. " How can a light? How can a man find the

BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1840,

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 13, 1840. MR. WILLIS,-As the transactions of Cor gress at this time are of such a character, that I cannot write even about them, without departing from my declared purpose, catching the spirit of party, and entering into party-dis-cussions, I will give you a short epistle on another incidental subject.

other incidental subject.

On Monday last, by permission, the Super-intendent of the Philadelphia Asylum for the Blind, occupied the Hall of the House of Rep-resentatives, from 10 to 12 o'clock; lecturing, examining his pupils, and exhibiting to a large demen and ladies, evidence assembly of gentlemen and ladies, evidence of the utility of the Institution. The object was to interest this portion of the community and the members of Congress, in this cause of be-nevolence; and, I trust, the effort was not without success. The facts were pretty clear-dy established, and, I believe, to the satisfaction of all present, that the sense of touch might so far supply the office of sight, as to enable the blind to receive instruction and com-municate thoughts, by the arbitrary signs usual-

and facility.

The occasion was, indeed, interesting, and the scene imposing. Although I had visited the excellent institution in your city, under the care of Dr. Howe, and had learned somethe care of Dr. Howe, and man tearned some-thing of the process of instruction, and seen something of the beneficial effects on the minds and happiness of this afflicted portion of our race; yet my own feelings became deeply interested on the occasion. I was interested in the statement of facts, with regard to the progress of the science of teaching the blind; and the facilities furnished for their moral and religious, as well as intellectual improvement. was happy to see the whole of the New Testament printed for the blind, and bound in four quarto volumes, and the whole book of the Proverbs of Solomon in one volume; and to Proverbs of Solomon in one volume; and to be informed, that the whole Bible would soon be completed, for the use of those who read with their fingers!—It was, indeed, peculiarly interesting, to hear a little girl, of ten years old, who never saw the light, read a solemn and monitory portion of the word of God to

arithmetic, by means of an instrument simi lar (though improved) to that invented by Dr. Saunderson, to aid himself in his mathe-matical investigations, during the period of his blindness—in writing or rather printing by the maps, prepared for the touch of the fingers, as well as the sight of the eyes—in English grammar, &c. &c.—They were moved, even to tears, when a little girl, lifting her sightless r; expressive of gratitude to her Heaven-Father and earthly benefactors, for the blessings conferred on her and her companions in the Asylum. But deeper emotions still were excited, and ran through the assembly, while rehearsed a poem, descriptive of the privations of the blind, interspersed with sentiments of resignation to Him, who giveth and taketh placed in the library of the Institute. away in mercy-whose mercies are beyond judgments, and severest chastisements even. are "mercies in disguise."—During these re-hearsals, I was reminded of the strong and ex-pressive language which Milton, himself blind, puts into the mouth of his blind "Samson Agonistes:

Light the prime work of God to me is extinct, And all her various objects of delight Annulled, which might in part my grief have eased, Inferior to the vilest now become Of man or worm; the vilest here excel me: Of man or worm; the vites here excel me; They creep, yet see; I, dark in light, exposed To daily fraud, contempt, abuse, and wrong, Within doors, or without still as a fool, In power of others, never in my own; Scarce half I live; dead more than half. O dark, dark, dark, amid the blaze of noon; Without all hope of day!

O loss of sight of thee I most complain.

The sun to me is dark When she deserts the night, Hid in her vacant interlunar cave. Since light so necessary is to life. - why was the sight

To such a tender ball as the eye confined. And not, as feeling, through all parts diffused,
That she might look, at will, through every pore?

It must be admitted, that this language of the blind bard seems to partake a little too much of the spirit of complaint; and manifests in the writer, who may be considered as sym-pathizing with the hero of his song, too little of the quiet and subdued spirit of the gospel. There was ao such defect in the poem of this youth, "blind from his birth;" even while speaking of the wrinkled forehead of his fa-ther, which he had felt with his hand, but never seen with his eyes—of the falling team of his mother, which had bedewed his cheek pressed him to her lips, whose warmth enderness he had often felt, but whose color, if color they possessed, he had no power to behold. Indeed, the science of teaching the blind has done much to remove the last plaint of Milton; and shown that there is, in improved and cultivated "feeling"—experi enced touch—a partial compensation for the loss of "sight." In this provision of nature—

objections and silence the complaints of in-

fidelity.

Such reflections naturally crowd upon the mind, amidst scenes like the one described in this letter! How cheering is the thought, that Christianity has done so much; is doing so much; and promises still to do so much, to mitigate the sufferings, remove the afflictions, and meliorate the condition of mankind;—has brought life and immortality to light, even for the blind—has furnished a guide to duty and happiness, even for those who are in darkness and in the valley of the shadow of death—has brought peace on earth and good will to menone what reason and philosophy could accomplish; and furnished what was never accomplish; and furnished what was never seen in pagan lands, hospitals for the sick, asylums for the blind and deaf, retreats for the weary and oppressed, institutions benevolence adapted to the wants and woes mankind;—has imbued its votaries with benevolence adapted to the wants and woes of mankind;—has imbued its votaries with a measure of that heavenly spirit, which induced its divine Author to assume our nature and become a man of sorrow, that he might know how to be touched with a feeling of our infirmities—might sympathize with us in sorrow might go about doing good, setting us an ex-ample of benevolence—might become obedient unto death, even the death of the cross, and thus redeem us from iniquity, and purify and prepare a people for his service and glory, and the joys and blessedness of heaven for ever.
Yours, &c. B—— J——.

DOMESTIC AND RELIGIOUS CHARACTER OF The eminence of the BARON DE SACY, as as orientalist, is known throughout the civilized world. Less has been said of his excellent moral and social character. We propose to furnish a few facts which will serve to exhibit his domestic and devotional habits in an interesting light. We will first mention however, some of the principal incidents in his life. Antoine-Isaac Sylvestre De Sacy was born at Paris, Sept. 21, 1759. At the age of seven, he had the misfortune to lose his father. His mother, a sensible, affectionate and eminently pious woman, supplied to the utmost of her power this irreparable loss. The little son, after learning to read and write, was initiated in classical studies, which, from the delicate state of his health, were directed by a tutor under the maternal roof. Berthereau, a pious Benedictine in th neighborhood, conceived a kindness for him, and inspired him with a taste for Oriental languages. He began with the study of Hebrew, in order to obtain a more intimate knowledge of the Scriptures, his mother educating her children in the principles of genuine religion. From Hebrew, De Sacy proceeded to Syriac, Chaldee, Samaritan, and thence to Arabic and Ethiopic. To these studies, he joined that of the ly addressed to the eye; or, in other words, to read and write, or rather, print, with readiness mother, continuing a widow, and centering all her affections in her children, accustomed them not to quit her roof. M. De Sacy, by way of creating to himself a kind of social recreation, is said to have taught a Canary to pronounce some Italian words He soon added to his knowledge of Arabic, that o of Persian and Turkish. In 1785, he applied himself to the composition of his two Memoirs on the ancient history of the Arabs, and on the Origin of their Literature. He soon commenced his admirable Me moirs on the various antiquities of Persia, such as the monuments which adorn the cities of Persepolis and Kirmanshah, bas-reliefs, coins, medals, etc. the barrors of the revolution, he employed his leist moments, in composing his great work on the religious System of the Druses. In 1799, he published his Principles of General Grammar, which has been translated into Danish, German and English: the last named was made by Mr. Fosdick. In 1806, appeared his Arabic Chrestomathy in three large vols. Svo at great assembly; and in tones and with an in 1810, the first edition of his Arabic Grammar was apphasis, which must have renched every ear the hall, and touched every heart suscepti
Svo. In 1810, he published a French translation of

Svo. In 1810, he published a French translation of ble of moral feeling.

The audience appeared, likewise, to take a deep interest in the exhibition of mental improvement; while the pupils were examined to the management of the pupils were examined to the management of the pupils were examined to the pup post which had been filled by Rollin. In 1819, appeared the "Book of Counsels," in Persian a Principal of the College of France, and of the Special aid of the printing-box—in geography, with maps, prepared for the touch of the fingers, as School of Oriental Languages. In 1832, the king France. He was soon after nominated inspector of Oriental types at the royal press, conservator of Orieneyes to heaven, repeated an ode, prepared for her; expressive of gratitude to her Heaven-ry to the Academy of Inscriptions. His last work, which was published in Dec. 1837, was his History of the Druses, which had been on his hands more than forty years. M. De Sacy died on Wednesday a young man, of a mild and melancholy coun- Feb. 21, 1838, aged eighty years. His funeral was tenance, and with a strong but plaintive voice, attended with extraordinary marks of respect. A question of emancipation, as it is now agitated, is to medal was struck in his honor, and his bust was

In the time of the first revolution, M. De Sacy withe desert and without number, to those who have the smallest portion allotted to them—whose time between his books and his garden. Once a time between his books and his garden. Once a week, he used to visit the capital, on foot, with a stick in his hand, and a bottle of beer in his pocket. On Sundays and festivals, the churches being shut, he attended to the rites of religion in his own house Once he was required by the government to go and thresh corp in the barn, along with the peasants of the district. They remonstrated in his favor, and represented, that from his diminutive stature and the weakness of his sight, he would be more a hindrance than a help, and offered to perform his part of the

> In the latter period of his life, he thus passed his time. He rose about half past seven, and at eight repaired to his study. On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from nine to ten, he met his Persian class at the College of France; on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, he heard his Arabic classes at the king's library, from half past ten till half past twelve. After his lecture, he went either to the Council of Public Instruction, to the Institute, or to some of the government offices. At six o'clock he generally dined with his family. After dinner, he netimes went to the charity-board of his district, to an evening meeting of scholars, or to the house of some friend or minister. When he did not leave me, which was generally the case, he entered his study at 8 o'clock, and worked till eleven. On Sundays and festivals, he regularly attended the service of the church. He went in preference to St. Sulpice, his parish, because one of his grandfathers, whom h had known when a child, was buried there.

He ate sparingly, and, with the exception of the hours of sleep, his mind was constantly at work. He was animated with that unceasing ardor, which dispenses with all repose, and he had the rare gift of being able to pass continually from one subject to another without loss of time. When he went any where, if he was likely to have even a quarter of an oments to account, however short.

dangerously ill. Forty-eight years had elapsed, since measures, to carry a war of extermination into the partiality or prejudice; leaving to parents and pastors, been uniformly happy. When the crisis arrived, M. De Sacy betrayed the most distressing uneasiness; his agitation was so visible, that it seemed likely that he would not survive the loss with which he was menaced. His wife died in Feb. 1835, and for some time he appeared to be staggered by the shock; but he gradually recovered, and at the end of a few months appeared pretty much as before. A similar incident recorded of Cuvier, when that great man lost his last remaining child. An interesting fact is related of the wife of De Sacy in relation to the History of the Druses. Her husband, on account of the incompleteness of the documents, had relinquished his de ign of publishing it. She, however, from time to time, urged him not to withhold from the learned world a work which had cost him much toil, but which had sweetened to him the bitterness of evil born amid the keenest sufferings, and which on that account, becomes the more interesting.

The Preface to this History thus concludes There remains for me a duty to fulfil; it is to thank Providence that I have been permitted to complete this work at an age when one can scarcely reckon npon the morrow, and to pray that this view of one of the most signal follies of the human mind, may be made instrumental in teaching men who boast of the superiority of their light, of what aberrations human

son is capable, when left to itself." M. De Sacy was a Roman Catholic, but he had evidently a spirit kindred to that of Pascal and Fenelon. From the time of his wife's death, he frequently spoke of the blow which threatened himself; but it was without affectation, and like a man who was prepared for it. He was in the habit of beginning the day with religious duties. To his will be prefixed these words: "Before regulating any thing which concerns my temporal affairs, and the interests of my family, I regard it as a sacred duty incumbent on me, who have lived at a period when the spirit of irreligion has slaveholder's enemy. become almost universal, and has produced so many fatal catastrophes, to declare in the presence of Him from whose sight nothing is hid, that I have always lived in the faith of the Catholic church; and that if my conduct has not always been, as I humbly acknowledge, conformable to the sacred rules which that faith enjoins, those faults have never been with me the effect of any doubt of the truth of the Christian religion, or of its divine origin. I firmly trust that they will be forgiven me, through the mercy of my Heavenly Father, in virtue of the sacrifice of Jesus Christ my Saviour, not putting my confidence in any personal merit of my own, and confessing from the bottom of my heart that in myself I am nothing but weakness, misery and wretchedness."

AMERICAN SLAVERY.

A sermon on this subject, by Rev. George Duffield f Detroit, is before us, from which we wish to select a few leading thoughts, as those that commend themselves to the sober judgment of dispassionate and pious men of all classes. Mr. Duffield is a decided bolitionist; and as such, pleads strenuously against the whole system of American slavery as incompati ble with the spirit of all divine law, however revealed, by the Scriptures, the constitution of man, or the law written on man's heart."

What American slavery is, is shown from the law of several of the southern States. The amount of the whole may be expressed in the language of the the power of a master to whom he belongs. The master may sell him, dispose of his person, his industry, and his labor; he can do nothing, possess nothing, nor acquire any thing, but what must belong to his master." "The slave is entirely subject to the will of his master." He has no rights in law whatever, and can form no valid contracts, not even a

No servitude like this is any where recognized in the Bible. Neither the Old Testament nor the New French, with notes. In 1823, he was nominated give the shadow of a sanction to any thing like it.

What then is the duty of American Christians regard to this subject? Obviously, to condemn the system, and to do nothing directly or indirectly to sanction or perpetuate it; and on the other hand, to do whatever can be done, consistently with other and correlate obligations to destroy it.

But, can any thing be done?

The question is embarrassed by great difficulties. "The recognition of slavery has been interwoven the constitution of these United States." Hence, a large portion of our citizens feel, that to agitate the violate the obligation of good citizens, and the faith of compacts.

Some conspicuous advocates of immediate emanastitution," but have made the impression, however false it is, that they would rejoice in its destruc-Thus the influence of their arguments and appeals has been received.

The south has become insensible, through misapprehension of the design of abolitionists-misapprension arising from the unguarded language and perhaps overheated zeal of individuals.

The duty of immediate emancipation " has become he pretext and occasion for the organization of political parties, for resorting to the polls, rather than to the power of reason, to the genius of Christianity, and

the moral force of truth." "The most unreasonable and uncontrollable prejudices too, have been excited and armed, by the man nor in which the subject has been often presented." The eloquence of its advocates has not always been free from the spirit of denunciation, and irritating epithets. The sin and the sinner have not been suffi-

iently distinguished from each other. The relations of interest and business bind together large portion of the slaveholding and non-slavehold ing population.

"The influence of the press, to a very wide extent ncreases the embarrassment." The advocates of mediate emancipation are denounced as fanatics and enemies to their country. Inferences which they disayow are charged upon their principles. They are held up to view as fair victims of a lawless, inflamed, and insurrectionary mob.

"Grave and reverend doctors, wise and learned instructors of our youth have resorted to fallacious modes of reasoning, and even to the sacred Scriptures, to justify, or at least to palliate the contin of slavery." Here he instances Pres. Wayland, Dr. Spring, of New York, and Dr. Hodge, of Princeton. Once more:

"Even the advocates of immediate emancipation have in some instances unnecessarily, and we think hour unoccupied, he took care to furnish himself with both wantonly and censurably increased the embar a book or some sheets of paper, and he turned those rassment, by avowing their design to bring the power In 1819, he lost his mother at the age of eighty- be called, the system of drilling, to bear upon ministhis tendency in the human constitution, to In 1819, he lost his mother at the age of eightysupply the loss or defect of one sense by the six. It was his mother who superintended his edu-

her. At the close of 1834, Madame De Sacy felt them, threatening, in case they would not adopt their of obtaining literary and moral instruction, without they had been united together, and this union had midst of them-proclaiming it better to rend and destroy such churches as would not come up to their standard." But,

Ollo. of dowell

To the question again; can any thing be done? The southern States can, if they choose, emancipate their slaves on their own soil. This is believed to be practicable and expedient, as well as right. But all that freemen or Christians at the north can do to bring about such a result, is to use suitable arguments, influence, and appeals. There need be angry strife between abolitionist and colonizationist. or northern and southern Christians. We can use no other influence, consistently with the spirit of the gospel, nor with success, then the force of our testimony, and moral sussion. As to political organizations and the spirit of faction, " they are more likely to produce confusion than any thing else." To exert an efficient influence on others, we must eithe days. This work had become to her like a child gain their confidence, or bring the power of a correct and salutary public opinion to bear upon them. Such an opinion to be sustained, must be created thro' the influence of Christianity, learned only from the Bible-

"Let CHRISTIANS at the south be brought to look at this subject correctly, and induced for the sake of a good conscience to give up the practice of keeping slaves, their example would exert a powerful influence, and they could speak to their fellow citizens, more forcibly than we at the north can do. To secure such a result, we must not denounce every professing Christian at the south who holds slaves, as robber, a thief, a manstealer and hurl against his opprobrious epithets. Nor must we threaten, and seek to drive them in mass out of the church, by any sudden and violent disciplinary acts." "Paul's re nonstrances with Philemon should be our model."

We ought to beware of taking part, directly or indirectly in the profit or advantages of the slave system, for conscience sake, not in the spirit of hostility. In pleading the cause of the slave, we should not make nor authorize the impression, that we are the

All attempts at vituperation, at forcing men with measures of human policy, and setting up tests of character, and terms of communion of man's invention, are alike uncongenial with the spirit of freedom and Christianity, and of course should be avoided.

It is our obvious duty to make the subject a matte of prayer. God has the hearts of men in his hand, and can turn them as the rivers of water are turned. He can dispose the slaveholder to do that which is just and right; and the wretched slaves have claims on our sympathies, and it is at once our privilege and onor to be suppliants at the throne of grace in their

This is a subject on which we could say much. But the prevailing excitement forbids us to speak. Not that any where there is existing too deep an abhorrence of slavery, nor too strong a desire for its extermination from our country and the world. But almost every where, as it seems to us, is there, to say the least, an approximation toward the abandonment of the meek and lowly spirit of the gospel in the discussion of the subject, and the substitution of a carnal and worldly policy, which will inevitably bring disaster and ruin on the hely cause of emancipation if persisted in. This grows out of an excitement, that has its root in the corruption of the heart, and not in an enlightened judgment and a pure conscience. We are an honor to the ranks of abelitionism, and to any other ranks into which they fall. Mr. Duffield's character is above suspicion as well as above reproach. While a thorough going friend of immediate emancipation, he asks at every step, "Lord, what wilt thou have me do?" and receives his response from the "Lively Oracles," and obeys it, and ex horts his brethren to do the same. Any other course will bring disappointment and shame to the friends of the slave. All Christians, whether at the north or south, will soon see eye to eye on this subject, when it shall be divested of those extraneous appendages, which the spirit of the world has insidiously con nected with it, for the purpose of introducing discord

ENGLAND AND CALIFORNIA.

By a letter from Mexico, published in the New Orleans Bulletin, we learn that a negociation had been going on between Great Britain and Mexico for the purpose of obtaining for the former the possession of the two Californias. It is proposed by England to colonize those regions with a colored population from various quarters. This country would afford a precious prize for England, as furnishing her with several noble harbors, of which she stands in great need in that quarter of the world. And it would be desirable as checking the advancement of the Americans and Texans, for England well knows that before another century cipation, have not only denounced and defamed the Cordilleras, will pass across the mountains, and overflow the regions bordering on the Pacific. That the cession of the Californias, should it occur, will exert an important influence upon Slavery in this country cannot be questioned. So southern men now view it, and call upon our government to be on the alert t hinder any measures which shall injure now or ever

the " domestic institution." In this connexion we insert a paragraph of a lette from an American, dated St. Thomas, Feb. 14, 1840: " I find, all over the islands, there is a belief that slavery must fall. This prevails with the intell n Cuba and Porto. Rico. The English are making great exertions at the Courts of Portugal and Spain, and in France, the matter is determined upon. Nothing but a war can divert England. One of the Nothing but a war can divert England. One of the Jamaica Missionaries told me, the London Anti-Slavery Society were to establish, by consent of Mexico, a Colony of colored people on the borders of Texas to stay slavery in that quarter. I told him the Texans would soon kill them all, and he replied, Engand will protect them. They will break up Slav at its last hold will be the United States. With they will hardly interfere."

CATHOLICS IN NEW YORK.

It appears that in a recent message of Gov. Seware of New York, he had recommended the establishmen of schools, in which the children of foreigners may be instructed by teachers speaking the same language and professing the same faith.

The " Truth-Teller," a Roman Catholic paper of New York City, has taken ground in reference to the point, singular enough for a Catholic. He opposes the Governor's views, which views would em favor the Catholic cause. He reasons thus. "In some districts, Baptists have the ascendancy; in others Methodists, and in others Presbyterians; and if the principle were established, that instruction should be given by teachers of the same religious faith as the parents of the children attending the school, it is manifest that the whole system of common school instruc tion must be given up. The principle that we have heretofore advanced, and shall always contend for is, of voluntary associations, and what politically would that the religious profession of the teacher or papil of

improvement of the others, we may see new cation, and he was always most tenderly attached to and for the purpose of forcing both to co-operate with being, as we conceive, to furnish the means to all, the task of inculcating peculiar or secturian religious

These sentiments, which commend themseves to These sentiments, which commend themseves to gain admittance. Seldom did this hearld of every man's conscience, gave great offence to the vindicate his Master's cause, without fixing a Catholics. Placards vituperative of the Editor of the in some heart. The simple, Truth-Teller were placed in every pew of one of the conviction home to the conscience. The principal churches, and wherever else they might meet catholic eye. He is charged with appearing in in-living and the dead." He depicted is fidel armor, against the manifold interests of the character; his guilt in having broken God's.

Church. The writer of the placard says, "It is and his exposure to perdition—the value of fidel armor, against the manifold interests of the my firm conviction that the rising generation would the shortness of time, the duration of en e lost to the Catholic Church were it not for our Church schools."

The following disclosure is also well worthy of

" Does the writer in the Truth-Teller know, that in the public schools a chapter in the testament is read every day? Does he not know that this imread every day? Does he not know that this im-presses at once a sectarian character on these institu-tions? When the child hears the holy Scriptures read, without note or comment, he is taught at least virtually, that he is to understand them as his own judgment will dictate. Here is the Protestant prine of private judgment inculcated to the exclusion of the Catholic principle, which teaches that the holy Scriptures are to be understood in the sense in which they are taught by the church. It is a melancholy sact that Catholic children educated in those public schools, loathe all religious instruction. Every Sunday School teacher in this city can attest that it is with the greatest difficulty children frequenting the public schools are brought to learn any thing about the rudiments of their religion. They are never found amongst those children who at stated periods are prepared for holy communion and confirmation.

they are, they are few and far between." We are here furnished with a reason why the Cathnlies should desire the patronage of the State for the teachers of their schools of their own religious faith. We can see too the immense importance of having the Scripture introduced and used regularly in all our schools. It is a sectarian book on their own showing, certainly in the sense of preventing children from becoming Catholics.

FELLOW LABORERS.

Paul makes very honorable mention of some that e had. They were not ministers of the gospel, but private Christians. So then such can be fellow-laorers with Christian pastors, in promoting the spiritual kingdom of God. They can bear a distinguished and honorable part in this great work. And there are few pasters who cannot number a few such, at ast, among the visible disciples under their care.

But it is a sad pity that such jewels should be s are. Many professed Christians seem to have very little idea of actual and efficient labor in the cause of Christ. They are seldom found doing any thing directly and earnestly to increase the dominion of holiness around them. They seem content with the same and privileges of Christians, while the great and rduous work obligatory upon all the saints is neglected. The pastor's various labors may be approved but they do not earnestly sustain him in them. They have a kind of thankfulness when any good is accomplished, but they took no part in the vigorous meas ures which led to it. The pastor would have a re ligious meeting sustained in a certain part of the parish, but these disciples put the responsibility or others. He wants a vigorous effort in behalf of a certain charitable object, whose time in the series of collections has arrived, but these disciples must be excused. He wishes friendly visits of brethren to their fellow disciples, for the advancement of the cause of piety, but the laborers, though wanted, can-

We do not know that it was because faithful breth en were scarce, that Paul directed the Phillippians to neip those women which labored with me in the gospel." But they certainly are scarce in some of our churches. They are brethren; we cannot quite give them up; but the laboring, that is the point.

They had no are really a relative to the point. " help those women which labored with me in the They be-labor one another at times, and sometimes the pastor. We wish they would save their strength, and spend it in a better direction.

That must be a happy pastor that can look over his church and call them all his fellow-laborers. It his church and call them all his fellow-laborers. It makes his own labors not the fewer, but the more pleasant, because it certainly lightens his heart. It is a most pleasing and animating stimulus to zeal and fidelity in him. And his fidelity is the gain of all is a most pleasing and animating stimulus to zeal and fidelity in him. And his fidelity is the gain of all the disciples. Hence their devotion to God reacts the disciples. Hence their devotion to God reacts

To your suggestion respecting to Centenary Celebration of the great read this short article without feeling it important that e should be a faithful laborer in the Lord's vineyard, we wish he would read it through again, and see if a better result is not possible.

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE.

the gracious work of the Holy Spirit in this city, coninterest and power; that it has become general; and that it appears to be extending into the vicinity around. Some individual cases, which have come to our notice, are of thrilling interest, one of which we will which have marred and injured the ch notice as characteristic of the work. A gentleman put up for a few days at the Marlboro' Hotel, a stranger to the comforts and hopes of the gospel, and an unbeliever. But he was so much affected by seeing persons of all sects assembling daily in the parlor, and owing themselves in unison before God, at family prayers, that he was convinced that God was there; theutic accounts of revivals that have recommenced reading the Bible in his own room, and red, or are now in progress, would be produced. went home a new man. Some striking inroads have been made upon the precincts of error; and the hopeful conversion of persons who have not hitherto believed in conversion, is of frequent occurrence. We mention this fact, to encourage prayer in behalf of such persons, and of those churches which have lost the life and power of the religion of their fathers. Surely, the Lord is not straitened; and the resuscitation of these churches is a matter perfectly within the power of the Holy Spirit, and ought to be made a in Portsmouth, was published in the Recorder subject of special supplication. This is the centenary March 13. The following extract from the Contract of th of the great revival with which New England was visited in the days of WHITEFIELD-may it prove a year of the Right Hand of the Most High, as much superior to that time, as our country is superior in population, resources, and intelligence; to the glory of his most holy nane. Again, we would speak a word of encouragement to the feeble exiled churches, all over this region of country. Do not despair, dear brethren, but in this day of gracious visitations, open your mouths wide, and ask for large blessings; and God will raise you up out of the dust, and send consternation into the ranks of your adversaries.

BALTIMORE.—The following extract of a letter, from a gentleman in Baltimore, to a Clergyman in this city, was read in the United Prayer Meeting in this city, was read in the United Prayer Meeting in Park Street Vestry, on Monday morning last. It excited great interest, and has been kindly furnished for the Recorder. It is dated for the Recorder. It is dated

heretofore advanced, and shall always contend for is, that the religious profession of the teacher or pupil of any school, should not operate either in favor of or against such teacher or school, the duty of the State " Baltimore, March 4, 1840.

of the first Baptist church in this city. several days elapsed, before it was general principles out of school as they think proper."

that they were in progress.-The which the Rev. Mr. Hill preaches and daily filled to overflowing for nearly eight Thousands resorted thither without being unbounded love of the Saviour, the firm the reward of the righteous, and the pu profound attention. As these gospel daily exhibited and enforced by powerfu and simple illustrations, the spirit of the began to move on the hearts of multitudes all ages, ranks and denominations assemble gambler, the drunkard, the profane sweethere. Many resorted thither with a determinant create disturbance, to ridicule and scoff, b seldom, if ever given the subject of religion their minds, were induced to reflect on a destiny. The idea of dwelling forever wi beaven, or with demons in the world of never found a lodgment in their hearts. With such language was new, strange and won After the sermon was closed, it was customary vite all who felt their need of regenerating gracies to the " anxious seats." Here a mines repair to the "anxious seats." ne Christian friend, held a free co enquirers, and prayers were offered up appear to the condition of each individual. As the progressed, Christians became more important the throne of grace, the Holy Spirit caue do more copious effusions, rebellious s relent, the flinty heart to solien, and mind, the Redeemer was pleased to understanding, to exhibit Himself as the of the poor trembling sinner, to offer a f and tender to him a mansion in the skieexpected intelligence, emanating from so his expected intempence, emanating from so non proffering such a glorious inheritance, was co-overwhelming. The emancipated captive to awake as one from a dream, and could believe that such felicity awaited him. He vi-to have his relatives, and all around particip same salvation. Thus the fire of divine enkindled; and when it began to burn with flame, it spread from heart to heart, from house, and from congregation to congregatili the blessed work goes on. At times was one of thrilling interest—there you neen a beloved son just liberated from the Satan, pouring out his heart in prayer for sion of purents. Parents and children, k by side, with streaming eyes and juyful turning thanks for the redemption of them.

Extract of a letter from Rev. Edwin Holt, to a

The base, the profigate, the tien, the nonmans of gray hairs, and the child of tender year, alike bowed their hearts and sworm allegance; Saviour of man. Is not this a wonderful work should not every redeemed spirit raise a swoloder song of praise to Him who has accompliant.

is imposible to ascertain the precise numb

world are wound up. As near as about three thousand souls have ma fession of their faith in Christ within

The base, the profligate, the rich, the he

world are

That will be known when the affai

Editor of the Recorder, dated PORTSMOUTH, MARCH 17, 1810 If I were not overwhelm If I were not overwhelmed with demands a time, it would give me much pleasure to pre-account of our revival for the Recorder, agreyour request. An account was published in the Puritan, by one of our deacons, on plicit reliance may be placed. Without gemore into detail, than time will permit at present only repeat the statements made in that course only repeat the statements made in that course of the published on the property of the property of the property of the property of the published on the publishe cons. on whi Without going account was prepared. incipient seriousness or of conversions almo Mr. Chickering, of Portland, has been wit several days, and has preached with great accnution of interest, but because we find it di obtain the ministerial aid that is necessar meetings have been characterized by deep so-remarkable freedom from excitement. Both and foes are astonished to witness such impo sults without the friction and noise that

revival of religion in this town. curred about a century ago, I would say, thing of the kind, could it be well arranged. of great service to the Redeemer's cause think of some benefits that would accrue it an. It would give a valuable oppose the world what revivals of religion such an occasion, of course the excresce blemishes which have sometimes sadly disfu BOSTON.—We rejoice to be able to state, that he gracious work of the Holy Spirit in this city, conpressed with great power at such a celebration, there has been need for something of this kind the name of revivals. The pendulum h for to the opposite side. It is perhaps time such effort as you propose were adopted. It the wavering confidence of some good r

> and churches t of spiritual "refreshing."
>
> Moreover, at such a convocation, I sup by inspiring them with the hope that their God will not forsake the heritage on which poured in previous centuries, the copious supplied his refreshing grace.

An account of the commencement of the Resi nication of Dea. John Knowlton, above referred furnishes some additional particulars :-

It is a striking feature of the revival in this gregation, that a large proportion of the conventionale heads of families. A plan was adopted at this class, at the suggestion of one of the which has led to happy results; it was proposed to many were to ascertain who were inclined to make exempted the attainment of their salvation. To assent who were in this state together, and to aid by mutual counsel and prayer, fourteen en of the congregation their views and feelings together, and for were prepared to stand of such a hallows selves of the benefit of such a hallows selves of the number by impression on the minds of othe to enter into a confederacy to ke

March 2

athy in their state of religi inproved, the memines of life, and it feets of this reviva

WEST oes friends of the Keing revival is now nearly three months has the work appear present time. Con and pusgent, and y has pervaded all our property of the Spirit. has pervaded all ou voice of the Spirit but its effects in bo are most manifest an remarked by those emong us—never di so much stillness an been noticed by the have been with us at ced. The

commenced. The sages, from the down to the child off It is an interesting the converts are mean have been her were previously pineeracted, where the been heard. Sever whom we should be others were the commelled upon the name speak definitely of they have passed for somewhat over sixty when shall do to be s. ous ingathering of he habitually we we must say

P. S. Nineteen

MANCHEST Mr. Editor,—A lit God's Holy Spirit. nonths. A hundred hopes, and a very in gh the year. he present year, bindle up afresh. sent year, the the midst of My to sixty have on with a good de

Dyer, Paster of the E ing evidence that the among this people in organized in May la now numbers 38. forts of his servant MAINE.-A letter

the Recorder, says, on powerfully in many wick, it is becoming noise and excitement hepe it will extend to Bath, New Gloucester eral towns in the Pe progress; and indication

Washington Co. are impressed while in at work, and fall upon t A woman, who had co were singing the 34th boro,' also, the work he eral family altars have

pover heard their father PHILADELPHIA.—A city, by the Philadelphi with 37 members, 25 of This enterprise was tak trel Church, Mr. Griffig

them, and his labors ble fluence.
PITTSBURGH.—The of the gracious work in

is of a very cheering c count is taken from the Almost every denor gregation in Pittsburgh, are enjoying a season markable excitement for enty and neighboring tov holding, protracted meeti

At some of their

cost. At some of their a sons are seen, evening their "altars," and "man interest in the prayer seleminity through the cocoaraging sense of the DisBayeral of the Presby and some are now hold in a seen in the morning the lacture rooms like "and in the evening to the to hear the gospe! of the Ia one of the Protest similar state of things has state of the Protes at have been under he ice, to all ght the ice, to allore ed in bringing to Cha g to their favorite ma s profession of their f e subjects of this al any congregation, ed me, exclusively of not be said, as of ma that it has profession grace, that it has principal the aged, the rich or poor, moral. Business and property their clerks, heads of

e seen meeting together nazionsly inquiring what
These who were regarded
such as have been wrapped
righteousness, have alike ba
name given under heat
saved but the name of Jes
who have been added to the pared to give a definite in set very uncommon for congregation in a week.

The influence beyond vious and happy. ns have been invi ing the benevolence Prices of worldly annusements a religion that require colliness and worldly lust colliness and worldly lust

ant of patronage, while PRANKLIN Co. OHIO.oing on with power, in ma 2 Vol. XXV. rch in this city. The mire room on a small scal , before it was generally known, ogress.—The spacious edities in Hill preaches, was thrown one ring for nearly eight week and every ear listened wish is these gospel truths were preed by powerful arguments. ect of religion a place in strange and wor eld a free conversation will were offered up appropriate the individual. As the work

brought into this fran gation to congregation, and At times the sce erest—there you might have liberated from the bondage of heart in prayer for the conver-te and children, kneeling side eyes and joyful hearts, precise number of have made a public pre hrist within a few months, the rich, the honorable, the child of tender years, have nd sworn allegiance to the is a wonderful work; and ed spirit raise a sweet

m Rev. Edwin Holt, to the with demands upon my

much pleasure to prepare as or the Recorder, agreeably we unt was published last week our deacons, on which im-ed. Without going much vill permit at present, I could le has occurred since the ched with great acceptance, uncess. We are about to lectures, and diminish the that is necessary. Our terized by deep solemnity, excitement. Both friends itness such important rean atmosphere loaded with

go, I would say, that some-be well arranged, might is Redeemer's cause. I can it would accuse from such a valuable opportunity to revivals of religion are. On ourse the excrescences and at such a celebration. ething of this kind, if I of our best Christians. ted at some of the excesse njured the churches, and pendulum has swung of It is perhaps time that some were adopted, to confirm of some good men in th ils, and to induce minister more varnestly these seasons

that have recently publication, like "Prince's lished in 1743; and thus n after ages, the character of fainting band of disciples h the hope that their fathers' e heritage on which he iss uries, the copious supplies of

ished in the Recorder of ing extract from the Commawiton, above referred to. particulars :-

of the revival in this Conortion of the converts are A plan was adopted amen esults; it was proposed at all selings of many were known lined to make exertions for vation. To assemble therether, and to aid each other ayer, fourteen of the gentle attended the first sense. d and closed with prayer number. They compar-gether, and found that the each other and avail the ch a hallowed combinati proportion of them are now y of them, family worship s example has made a dep others. It is no rare thing to keep out he contact he number has sim to keep out, by combine but it is not often that men fraternal band, that they

ne state of religion in the church has been greatly e state of religion in the church has been greatly ved, the members have been raised up to new-of life, and it is to be hoped that the beneficial s of this revival will long be felt in the town. It I that a number of individuals have renounced realism, and some Unitarianism.

William.—It may be interesting to the numer-ends of the Recorder to learn, that an interestthree months since it commenced, and never e work appeared more interesting than at the it time. Convictions of sin have been deep paggent, and yet great stillness and solemnity ervaded all our meetings. It is the still small of the Spirit which has been heard among us, seffects in bowing the stubborn wills of sinners ast manifest and convincing. It has often been ked by those most conversant with revivals gus—never did we see a revival advance with the stillness and regularity. And the same has noticed by the brethren in the ministry who been with us at different times since this work with ne at different times since this work The subjects of this revival are of all ne man of three score years and ten,

m the man of three score years and the child of ten years, an interesting fact that a large proportion of interesting fact that a large proportion of the meridian of life. Ten onverts are men in the meridian of file. Ten have been hopefully converted, whose wives previously pious. The family aftar is of course and, where the voice of prayer and praise had not heard. Several of the converts were those in we should least have expected,—while many were the companions or children of those who I upon the name of the Lord. We would not of definitely of the number of those who hope have passed from death to life, but think it is what over sixty. Many more are inquiring what shall do to be saved, and we yet hope for a pregathering of souls. Very few, if any of those bitually worship with us remain unaffected. we must say of this work, it is the Lord's

d it is marvellous in our eyes.

Yours, &c. L. Luck.

Nineteen were added to the church on the bath in the present month, as the first fruits

MANCHESTER, Ms. MARCH 10th, 1840. Editor,—A little more than a year since, this was visited by a most remarkable outpouring of a Holy Spirit. In about ten days, more than a red cases of hopeful conversion took place. The al continued with power and interest for several hs. A hundred and seventy or eighty indulged and a yety interesting state of things continued A hundred and seventy or eighty indused and a very interesting state of things continued the year. In the latter part of February of tent year, the spirit of this revival seemed to pairesh. It was manifest that the Lord was the midst of this people by the special influent his Spirit. A very interesting work of grace when in progress for several weeks. From each way indulged hopes. The work still saty have indulged hopes. The work still with a good degree of interest, and it is hoped as more may find the Saviour to be precious souls.

w. Ms .- A letter from the Rev. E. Porter Pastor of the Evangelical church in this place, Editor of the Recorder says, " We have cheerdence that the work of grace is commencing g this people in Stow. This church, which was May last, with twenty-one members, numbers 38. God seems to smile upon the s of his servants here, and we believe that he

JAINE .- A letter from Portland, to the Editor of werfully in many places around us. In Brunst is becoming very interesting, though without was in the Penobscot region, revivals are in ss; and indications are very encouraging that

hington Co. Me .- The work of grace is of as going on with exceeding power. Men nessed while in the woods or in their shops, and fall upon their knees and cry for mercy n, who had come seven miles with her husto attend meeting, obtained hope while they inging the 34th hymn, 2d Book. In Jonesso, the work has begun with power. Sevmily altars have been erected, where children heard their fathers pray before.

Cohocksink, in the Northern suburbs of the by the Philadelphia (Old School) Presbytery, 37 members, 25 of whom were on examination nterprise was taken and sustained by the Cen-Church, Mr. Griffith Owen being employed by m, and his labors blessed with special divine in-

Transpar -The intelligence of the progress gracious work in Pittsburgh, Pa. and vicinity, a very cheering character. The following acis taken from the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette:-

nost every denomination and nearly every conation in Pittsburgh, Alleghany, and Birmingham, enjoying a season of refreshing. In one of the it congregations, there has been a most rethe excitement for more than two years, which is now all the freshness of a new thing, not abated. The other Methodist churches in this ing towns, have held, or now are d meetings with more or less sucome of their meetings, thirty or forty per-

are now holding similar meetings. They in the morning, at six o'clock, flocking to e rouns like "doves to their windows," evening to the main body of the church, a gospei of the grace of God.

of the Protestant Episcopal churches, a stood this ow Bantial

of things has existed, while our Baptist have been under the necessity of cutting he ice, to afford the many they have been ging to Christ, an opportunity, by sub-favorite mode of baptism, of making a ession of their faith.

ets of this all-pervading excitement are congregation, so far as information has exclusively of one age, or rank, or sex. said, as of many similar manifestations of has principally embraced the youth or he rich or poor, the most profligate or the professional men, merchants clerks, heads of families and their children, eting together in the way to Zion, most quiring what they must do to be saved. were regarded as abandoned outcasts and have been wrapped up in the garments of selfgiven under heaven, whereby men can be ut the name of Jesus Christ. Of the number we been added to the churches, I am not pre-give a definite report, but I can say that it ty uncommon for scores to unite with one ion in a week.

affaence beyond the subjects of the work is Wious and happy. Ministers of different per-is have been invited, and with a cordulity be-the benevolence of our holy religion, have ted to aid their brethren of other denominations. of worldly amusement, not deemed consistent a religion that requires we should deny all un-ness and worldly lusts, have been closed for of patronage, while the churches, day and night, rowded.

A Citizea of Pittaberg. coanty, in Granville, Bladen, Zoar, and Lower the strention of parents and Sab. Sch. Committees. calarly in Granville, Bladen, Zoar, and Lower

athy in their endeavors to seek the salvation of Liberty. In the latter place, a church which was LIBRARY OF HEALTH. Vol. IV. No. 2. Feb. able to sustain a pastor but one third of the time, was rent in twain by the division in the Presbyterian church. But a special effort was made, and a meeting of 13 days was held, in which all parties and sects co-operated, though conducted by a new school minister; which resulted in so great a change that one of the divisions of the feeble church is now able to sustain a pastor the whole time. Although the meeting commenced in the morning at 9 o'clock, and continued till 4, with but 15 minutes' intermission; and then again at 6 and continued till 9, the congregation never became wearied, and none would leave till the close. Many of the first families have been brought in, and many of the Universalists have renounced their sandy foundation. This affords encouragement to the many feeble churches in this region, to seek from the Great Head of the church the outpouring of the Holy Spirit. A revival of religion would break down the bulwarks of error, "strengthen the weak hands, and confirm the feeble knees;" and the feeblest as well as the strongest, are encouraged to seek it; " for there is no restraint with the Lord, to save by many or by few."

CLEVELAND, O .- The work at this place is still in progress, and in some places in the vicinity it has become powerful. Other places on the Reserve, are also experiencing special refreshings.

NILES, MICH.—The Lord is blessing the labors of Rev. J. U. Parsons at this place. The whole population are moved, and many are converted to God. QUINCY, ILL., is enjoying an interesting revival. We perceive, also, several notices of Revivals in Illiois, among the Baptists in different places.

NEW YORK CITY-The work is said to be still rogressing; but we have no additional particulars. TROY AND VICINITY.-We have before notices the revival here. A writer in the Presbyterian says all the Protestant churches are enjoying a revival of religion, both in Troy and Albany; and that in Waterford and Lansingburg, seasons of refreshing are

now enjoyed. POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y .- A work of grace is in progress in this place, concerning which a writer in the New York Evangelist says, "Many remarkable cases of conversion have occurred, causing infidelity blushingly to hide her head. Universalism, after naking one desperate struggle for her supposed prey, shrunk back in despair. Morality, beholding her short covering, cried out, "The Lord our righteousess," and every species of vice began to give way before it."

GENEVA, N. Y .- is enjoying a refreshing from the presence of the Lord. Large numbers are anxously inquiring what they shall do to be saved, and nany already rejoicing in hope.

CARTHAGE, JEF. Co. N. Y .- There has been a revival here, which has resulted in the hopeful conversion of about 100 souls, from among all classes of

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE COLD WATER ARMY. By Thomas P. Hunt. pp. 36, 18 no. Boston; Whipple & Damrell. 1840. This tract, very neatly done up, is designed to en-Recorder, says, "The work of Revival is going gage the attention of children, and enlist them under the broad white banner of temperance. It is enough to say that it is written in Mr. Hunt's peculiar style, nd excitement, yet with mighty efficacy. We and of course is well adapted to its main purpose. It it will extend to the college. In Topsham,
New Gloucester, Harrison, Lebanon, and sevwith wholesome truths.

DISCOURSE ON SLAVERY; delivered before the Anti-Slavery Society in Littleton, N. H., Peb. 22, 1839, being the Anniversary of the Birth of Washington. By W. D. Wilson. pp. 51, royal octavo. Concord, N. H.; Asa McFarland.

Mr. Wilson, though connected with no Anti-Slave-Society, advocates the cause of abolition with great energy. He prefers to stand on his own foundation, and to lie on his own bed, rather than that of Procrustes, and give utterance to the dictates of his judgment, and the feelings of his heart, in his own way. This is right. Possibly he may thus do more than if arrayed in Saul's armor. We are willing that every man should choose his own position, his own weapons, and his own time of assault, if he will but faithful and true to the good cause he espouses. Mr. W's fidelity admits of no doubt.

The pamphlet before us gives a brief and rapid sketch of the history of slavery from the beginning. So far as we can judge, it is correct; and certainly it is luminous and vivid. A great amount of valuable information is condensed within a narrow compass, and presented in a vigorous, elevated, and lively style. It would be a fruitless labor to attempt the slightest sketch of the train of facts, arguments, and appeals here urged on the attention of the public. Let it be read, and then let the solemn truths with which it abounds be weighed, (and if there be mistakes or errors let them be thrown aside) and allow the force of simple truth to operate on the mind without the intervention of prejudice, and it cannot fail to exert a do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council hereby appoint THURSDAY, the SECOND DAY salutary influence in favor of that liberty and equality, of which our country boasts much and knows little. .

e seen, evening after evening, crowding to altars," and "mourners' henches," asking est in the prayers of the church, while the ty through the congregation indicates an eng sense of the Divine presence.

al of the Presbyterian churches have been, are now the helics with the presence. Then the presence of the Divine presence. voted. The inconsistencies of war-the war degeneracy of the church-recent illustrations of the war spirit of the church-war prayers-peace anecdotes -William Penn-incidental testimonies against war-Petitions for a Congress of Nations are the prominent articles, spiritedly prepared. The publication modestly asks, and will richly reward a far more extended circulation.

THE YOUNG SCHOLAR'S REFERENCE BOOK. Second edition, enlarged. pp 72, 18mo. Andover; Gould, Newman & Saxton. 1840.

We have had occasion to notice the first edition of this valuable youth's manual, heretofore; -of the extent of the "enlargement" it has received in this new edition, we are not able to judge-but of its great utility in giving information that every intelligent youth feels the need of, and in enabling children to correct improprieties of speech, &c. the slightest examination furnishes abundant proof.

-Parables. An Explanation of the principal Parables of the New Testament. Intended for the Young. From the London edition. pp. 288, 18mo. Boston; Massachusetts Sabbath School Society, 13 Cornhill. 1840.

The style of this volume is neat, simple, dignified and well suited to its purpose. The object of the author clearly is, to bring out the TRUTH, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, supplying all along such familiar illustrations as every child will under stand, and every philosophic mind approve. Without any pretensions to a critical exposition of the language of the parables, which would of course have been ill suited to the object of the writer, the plain ANKLIN Co. OHIO .- The work of the Lord is and common sense interpretation is given, with a ful-

The contents of the present No. of this periodical are Tight Lacing, Thoughts on Vaccination, Vegetable Diet for Children, Putrid Food, Health Libraries Immediate Reform, and Chapter of Intelligence. *

Messrs Perkins & Marvin have published in a handsome pamphlet of 36 pages, the " Answer of the Whig members of the Legislature, constituting a majority of both branches, to the address of his Excellency Marcus Morton," delivered in January last.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Installed, on the 11th of March, inst. over the Evangelical Church and Society in West Boylston, Rev. Joseph Warren Cross, late Pastor of the Evangelical Church in Boxboro'. Exercises as follows: Reading the Scriptures, by Rev. Mr. Packard, of Lancaster; Introductory Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Smalley, of Worcester; Sermon, by Rev. Mr. Phelps, of Groton. Text, 1st of Cor. 2: 2. For I determined not to know you him a more your service.

of Lancaster; Introductory Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Smalley, of Worcester; Sermon, by Rev. Mr. Phelps, of Groton. Text, 1st of Cor. 2: 2. For I determined not to know any thing among you, save Jesus Christ, and him crucified. Installing Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Miller, of Worcester; Charge to the Pastor, by Rev. Mr. Clarke, of Rulland; Right Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. Mr. Sweetser, of Worcester; Address to the People, by Rev. Mr. Dyer, of Stow; Benediction, by the pastor.

The exercises were listened to by a crowded assembly and with marked attention. The sermon was both instructive and impressive. God grant that all who heard it may imbbe the spirit breathed in the text, and set forth so ably by the preacher. The church at West Boylston, has been twice bereft of her pastor by the hand of death. Ill health deprived her of the third, and she is now, by the blessing of the Great Head of the church, placed under the ministrations of the fourth. May God make him a rich and lasting blessing to the people of his charge, and crown his labors with abundant success.—Comm.

Ordained, at North Wellfleet, Feb. 19th, as Pas-

Ordained, at North Wellfleet, Feb. 19th, as Pas Ordained, at North Welffleet, Feb. 19th, as Pastor of the Congregational Church in that place, Rev. William H. Adams, a graduate of the New Haven Theological Seminary. Introductory Prayer, by Rev. Philander Shaw, of Eastham; Sormon, by Rev. Charles Rockwell, of Chatham; Consecrating Prayer, by Rev. Charles Boyter, of Truro; Charge to the Pastor, by Rev. Mr. Hardy, of South Welffleet; Right Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. D. H. Babcock, of Eastham; Address to the People, by Rev. Samuel Williams, of Brewster; Concluding Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Hardy.—Comm.

Ordination .- Mr. DANIEL J. Poor, of Woburn Ordination.—Mr. DANIEL J. Poor, of Woburn, was ordained to the Pastoral Charge of the Church and Society in Foxboro', on the 11th inst. Introductory Prayer was offered, by Rev. Mr. Bigelow, of Walpole; Sermon, by Rev. Dr. Ide, of West Medway, founded on Nehemiah, 2: 20; Ordaining Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Huntington, of North Bridgewater; Charge to the Pastor, by Rev. Mr. Fiske, of Wrentham; Right Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. Mr. Blake, of Mansfield; Address to the People, by Rev. Mr. Bennett, of Woburn; and Concluding Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Sheldon, of Easton. The audience on the occasion was large—the singing was very good, and occasion was large—the singing was very good, and the deep interest sustained through all the services, evinced the value of those services, and gave promise good to that people who are so happily united in good a man to break unto them the "bread of

Ge."-Comm.
Ordained, at Grand Blank, by the Presbytery of Ordained, at Grand Blank, by the Presbytery of Detroit, on the 18th inst., Rev. Philander Bates late of the Andover Theological Institution. Rev. John Beach, of the Flint presided, proposed the constitutional questions, and offered the Instaling Prayer; Rev. Abijah Blanchard, offered the Introductory Prayer, read the Scriptures, and gave the Charge to the Candidate; Rev. Mr. Bates, of Pontiac, preached a very impressive Sermon; Benediction, by the Pasters.

DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES.—The Rev. William P. Buell, of Virginia, and the Rev. Thomas L. McBryde, of South Carolina, with their wives, sailed from Boston, in the ship Potomac, Capt. Carter, on Monday the 9th inst. under the direction of on Monday the 9th inst. to join the Nestorian mission, ander the direction of the American Board of Com-nissioners for Foreign Missions.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. MARCUS MORTON,

MARCUS MORTON,
GOVERNOR OF THE CONSONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS:
A PROCLAMATION
FOR A DAY OF PUBLIC EASTING, HUMILIATION
AND PRAYER.
The revolving year has once more brought the
period, when the Commonwealth has ever been wont
to make a solemn public acknowledgment of its dependence on the providence of Gon. The seasons,
as they return, demonstrate His benevolence and His as they return, demonstrate its benevieties and re-power. The eye perceives, with the light of day, the proofs of His existence. In Him our fathers put their trust, and He hid them, in the secret of His presence, from the pride of man. From His guardian care, from the pride of man. From His guardian care, came the just counsels and the good works, which, by His favor, have secured to us an inheritance of freedom. But, above all, He has given to man the clearest proofs of His love and the fulness of His blessing, by the glorious revelation of Himself, through Jesus Christ, His son, our blessed Saviour:

And whereas every beneficent institution which we enjoy, is not the fruit of the unaided wisdom of man, but the unmerited gift of our Almighty and merciful

but the unmerited gift of our Almighty and merciful Father; and whereas no Nation has ever forgotten or, by and win ine advice and consent of the Council, hereby appoint THURSDAY, the SECOND DAY OF APRIL next, to be observed as a day of Public Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer; and I do invite the whole people of this Commonwealth, on that day to assemble in their usual places of public worship, and collectively and individually to reflect, with humble contrition, on the imperfection of their services; to acknowledge, with devout gratitude, the never-ending nercies of our Heavenly Father; and to deplore at His footstool our own unworthiness and sinfulness And I do further exhort them to pray that, by the aid of Divine Grace, continual progress may be made in intelligence and piety, and this people be indeed a people whose Gop is the Lord; that Divine Wisdom would gloriously inspire such counsels as may advance the cause of knowledge and righteousness, of meekthe cause of knowledge and righteousness, of meek-ness and charity, and fill this Commonwealth with His truth; that He would hasten the time when the principles of justice shall pervade the legislation to the world; when oppression shall cease, and the ru-mors of war be heard no more; that He would, in due time, give a plentiful barvest to the sower, and due time, give a pientitu narvest to the sower, and prosper the various labors of the husbandman, in the field and in the fold; that He would graciously protect the mariner amidst the dangers of the sea, and in the time of storms would show mercy to the shipwrecked; that He would chasten the eager passinpwrecked; that He would chasten the eager pas-sions which would make us haste to grow rich, and would diffuse among us the love of contented and useful employment; that He never would suffer peace-ful labor to go without its reward, or bonest industry to need the comforts of life; and that He would merto need the comforts of life; and that He would mercifully bestow upon us all, such temporal prosperity
and happiness, as He, in His wisdom, may deem
meet for us, and at last, a share in the blessings of
that everlasting inheritance wherein dwelleth righteousness and jay, purity and love.

And the people of the Commonwealth are requested to abstain from all secular concerns inconsistent
with the due observance of the day.

Given at the Council Chamber, in Boston, this third
day of March is the warr of any Lord one thousand

day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty, and in the sixty-fourty year of the Independence of the United Stutes, MARCUS MORTON.

By his Excellency the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council.

John P. Biczlow, Secretary of the State. Secretary of the State.
God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts!

Massachusetts Legislature .- A bill to abolish the Board of Education has been under debate several days-but no decision was come to, when our pap

Summary of News

THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.-A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, writing from Constantinople under date of Dec. 11, 1839, has com-municated a political document of a highly interesting character, which has been in due form promulgated character, which has been in due form promulgated by the new Soltan to those whom he claims as the subjects of his government; and which "is hereafter to be the fundamental law of the Ottoman Empire." It proposes, on settled principles, more effectually to secure to the citizens their personal rights and privi-leges in respect, lat, to life, reputation and property; 2d, to taxation; and 3d, to the enlistment of soldiers for the public service. The "Hatti Scheriff," for so

the proclamation is termed, commences with the fol-lowing preamble.

"The whole world knows that during the earliest periods of the Ottoman monarchy, the commands of the glorious Koran and the laws of the Empire were universally respected; and in consequence the government increased in majesty and power, and the subjects, without exception, enjoyed a great degree of tranquillity and prosperity. During the last one hundred and fifty years, however, on account of a succession of misfortunes of various kinds, the people have disregarded the sacred code of laws and regula-tions, and the result has been that the internal strength and prosperity of the empire have given way to tions, and the result has been that the internal strength and prosperity of the empire have given way to weakness and poverty. Thus it is; Every state loses its stability when it ceases to respect its laws.

'These considerations have continually occupied our thoughts; and since the day that we ascended the

"These considerations have continually occupied our thoughts; and since the day that we ascended the throne, our only desire has been the public good and the improvement of the condition of the provinces, and the relief of the people. Whoever considers the geographical situation of the Ottoman provinces, the fertility of the soil, and the industrious habits of the population, must be convinced that under a proper administration a most happy result (which by divine aid we hope to obtain) can be brought about in a few years. Esil, therefore, of confidence that we shall have the help of the Most High, especially when sustained by the intercessions of our Prophet, (Mohammed,) we have determined to give to the provinces, which compose the Ottoman Empire, the benefits of a good administration."

The several points, relating to the mutual interests of the subjects and of the government, above referred to, are then explained and urged by appropriate and highly liberal considerations of public policy. Existing abuses in these several particulars are pointed out and condemned as manifestly unjust to the citizens and ruinous to the prosperity of the Empire. From the observance of the principles now promulgated, to which the Sultan solemnly binds himself to adhere, the hope is expressed that strength, wealth and tranquility, which are in danger of being lost, will be fally secured to the government.

The following brief paragraphs may be taken as breathing the spirit of the whole document.

"For the future, the trial of all accused persons shall be public, in accordance with our divine law; and there shall always be due enquiry and examination into their guilt, and without regular trial and condemnation, no individual shall be allowed either sections.

tion into their guilt, and without regular trial and con demnation, no individual shall be allowed either se cretly or openly to destroy another by poison or by any other means.
"It shall not be lawful for any one to attack the

character of another.
"Every individual shall have the quiet possession

There's individual shall have the quiet possession of his property, of whatever kind, and shall be at liberty to dispose of it as he will, without hindrance from another. For instance, the innocent heirs of a criminal shall not be deprived of their legal rights; nor shall the property of a criminal be confiscated.

"These imperial privileges are granted to all our subjects, without exception; of whatever religion or sect they may be, they shall be equal sharers in them. Perfect security is hereby granted by us to all the inhabitants of the Empire for their life, their reputation, and their property, in accordance with the text of our sacred law."

The writer who sends this communication from Constantinople, remarks that it is probable the above document had its origin with Reschid Pasha and Achmet Tethi Pasha, late embassadors from the Sub-lime Porte to England and France. It may be bailed as a cheering indication of the progress of free insti-tutions. It clearly contains the doctrines of religious equality and personal, political rights, and, as this writer well observes, if carried into effect, it must tear up the whole system of Mahousedanism by the roots.—Congregationalist.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.—Additional cor-respondence which has taken place between Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Fox, in reference to the occupation of the disputed territory by British foces, was communicated to Congress on Monday, last week. Mr. Forsyth calls the attention of the British Minister to a report made by the agent of the authorities of Maine, in which there is a statement of the number of troops on the ground, and the preparations for the accommodation of others which are making, very widely NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY .- Additional co modation of others which are making, very widely indication of others which are making, very widely differing from the representations given of the subject by Mr. Fox in his note of the 20th of January. These extensive preparations, the buildings which have been erected, and in the process of construction, both on land and on the water, he says, are not in harmony with the assurance that the only object of these move-ments is the preservation of a few unimportant build-ings and stores used for the protection of her Majes-ty's troops in their ordinary service. The impor-tance of the subject, obviously demands a prompt

of the agent of Maine is exaggerated and erroneous in many respects. The military detachment stationed at Lake Temiscouata, does not comprise more than one hundred and seventy-five men. This number is not greater than has occupied the ground ever since the winter of 1837 and '38, when the necessity arose for marching reinforcements by that route from New Brunswick to Canada; while it should be remember-that a temporary right of using that route for the same purpose, was expressly reserved to Great Britain in the provisional agreement entered into at the begining of last year. With regard

regard to the construction of barracks and other buildings, and the preserving them in an effi-cient state of repair and defence, he says that a degree of error and misapprehension appears to prevail in the minds of the American authorities.

The erection of those buildings within the portion of the disputed territory now referred to for the shelter of her Majesty's troops while on their march, and for the safe lodgment of the stores, is no new act on the part of the British authorities. The buildings in on have been in the course of construction to question have been in the course of construction from a period antecedent to the provisional agreements of last year, and they are now maintained and occupied along the line of march, with a view to the objects above specified.

Mr. Fox concludes by assuring Mr. Forsyth that

Mr. rox concludes by assuring Mr. Porsyll in the British authorities have not as yet altered their state of preparation, or strengthened their military means within the disputed territory, with a view to settling the question of the boundary, although the attitude assumed by the State of Maine, with referrence to that question, would be a clear justificatio es, while it is to be apprehended that of such measures, while it is to be apprehended that the adoption of such measures will sconer or later become indispensable, if the people of Maine be not compelled to desist from the extensive system of armed aggression which they are continuing to carry on in other parts of the same disputed territory.

The Silk Culture .- The National Silk Societ Ans SHE CHILDTS.—The National Silk Society has offered numerous bounties, varying from \$100, to \$1000 each, for the best specimens of raw silk, to be produced during the coming summer. The whole amount of the bounties is \$16,000. The prospect is fair that the silk culture will become a prominent and settled part of our domestic industry, and that silk either raw or manufactured, will constitute, within a few years, a valuable stanle of home production. few years, a valuable staple of home production.

Rev. Samuel Leonard, a preacher of the Cumbe land Presbyterian denomination, was frozen to deat in Illinois, (Warren county we believe) near the end in lilinois, (Warren county we believe) near the end January. His body was found some time after wards. He was about fifty years of age. He had been engaged with his late companion, as Missionary among several of our Western tribes of Indians, and for several months as a teacher in the Academy of Hon. R. M. Johnson, at the Great crossings in Ken

Effects of Fear .- The Michigan Statesman Effects of Fear.—The Michigan Statesman says that a little girl only eight years old, daughter of a widow woman, residing about eight miles from La-peer, was frightened in such a manner, on Wednesday

week, that she died in about two hours after her fright. Her brother, a small lad, dressed himself in a fright. Her brother, a small lad, dressed minion dried bear skin, and chased her as she was going to a neighboring house.

CONGRESS has now been in session more than three CONGRESS has now been in session more than time months, at an enormous expense to the people—and to the question which is frequently asked, what has Congress done? the answer must be, nothing. The time of the members is consumed in wordy debates, of little consequence to the general interests of the country, while actions, which the welfare of the people of the pe ole loudly call for, are neglected.

Dr. Woodward .- We learn from the Boston Med cal and Surgical Journal, that Dr. Woodward, under teal and Surgical Journal, that Dr. Woodward, under whose vigilant superintendence the Massachusetts Hospital for the Insane has acquired great celebrity, both at home and abroad, has been elected superint tendant of the Connecticut Retreat for the Insane at Hartford; and that the presumption is he will accept

The Baltimore Sun contains an order from the Governor of Maryland, for the commutation of the punishment of Sarah Young, a slave, convicted of arms ordered that the punishment be changed to banishment from the State. The Sheriff is directed to sell her at the jail, at private sale for cash, and to take from the purchaser a bond that she shall be removed from the State of Maryland.

Fire at East Cambridge.—About 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon, a fire broke out in a stable occupied by E. A. W. Winchester—it next spread to a number of small wooden buildings, owned by Edmund Monroe, and occupied mostly by Irish families. Another stable on the right also caught, and was destroyed. A wooden building occupied by T. & J. Reed as a Tavern, next took fire, the rear of which was much damaged. The fire is supposed to have been the damaged. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, as several unsuccessful at-tempts have recently been made to set fire to buildings. Last Saturday night two attempts were made to set fire in different places. A reward has been offered for the apprehension of the scoundrels.

UNITED LECTURE.—The REV. Mn. FAIRCHILD is expected to creach the Lecture in Pine Street Church, on Sabbath eve-ting next, at half past 7 o'clock.

MARLBORO' CHAPEL .- Rev. Mr. Phelps' Lecture in the dace, at 7 o'clock, next Sabbath evening, will be upon the ubject of the New Covenant, in connexion with the latter

subject of the New Covenant, in connexion with the latter day glory of the church.

The Norfolk County Bible Society will hold its Annual Meeting on Wednesday, April 22d, at 2 p. N., in the Second Church in Dorchester. The members and friends of the Society are invited to attend.

E. Burassa, Secry.

The Tauxton Conference of Churches will hold their next action and meeting, on Twesday, April 9, at the Spring St. Church, Taunton. The exercises will commence at 2 P. M. Middleboro' March 10, 1840.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. Simon K. Hewins, of the firm of Tisdule & Iewins, to Miss Caroline Thereas, eldest daughter of Colhantel Brown—Mr. Benish P. Sturgess, of New-York, to Miss Frances Ann Fuller, of Boston—Mr. Joseph Harding, Jr. o Miss Polly B. Covell, both of Wellficet—Mr. Isaac P. Voodbury, of Concord, to Miss Mary Ann Haskell, of this ity—Mr. John Davis, of the firm of Pratt & Davis, to Miss arah Tukey. righton, Capt. Nehemiah Rich, Jr. of Frankfort, Me

In Wilton, Me. Mr. Samuel L. Hazard, of Boston, to Miss Olivia B. Woodman, of W.

In this city, Mrs. Elizabeth D., wife of Mr. James Villa gged 36—Suddenly, John Lowell, Esq.—Miss Susan Camp bell, 62—Of brain fever, Miss Mary Ann Sunner, 43. 17th inst. of scarlet fever, Charles William, son of Charle

Goddard, 3 years 6 mes. Mary W., wife of Mr. Orange Harin Charlestown, Mr. Mary W., wife of Mr. Orange Harin Charlestown, Mr. Absaltom Rand, 27—Miss Ettabeth
Wellman, formerly of Salem, 30—Miss Almira, daughter of
Mr. Stephen Brown, 17.
In Porchester, Mrs. Sally, wife of Mr. Daniel Davenport, 51.
In South Hingham, Mrs. Sussu, wife or Isainh Witder, Esq.
—In Mrshelend, Dr. Joint S. Harviett, formerly of this city.
In Taunton, Sussan Frances, daughter of Mr. Cyril Willams, 2 yrs. and 2 mes. While leftplance a few minutes, her
clothes took fire from a cooking stove, and when discovered
whe had ceased to breather.

ensioner. In Boscawen, N. H. of dropsy on the heart, Zachariah G Vhitman, Esq. formerly of this city, and oldest son of Hon

In Boscawen, N. H. or oregy to an oldest son of Hon-Whitman, Esq. formerly of this city, and oldest son of Hon-Benjamin Whitman, 51.

March 10th, Olive Marit, only daughter of Lemuel M. and Mary F. Bolton, aged I year and II months, after sixteen hours suffering from the effects of a severe scald upon the many r. Rotton, aged 1 veer and 11 months, after sixteen hours suffering from the effects of a severe scald upon the stomach.

Phillipston, March 6th, Den. Joseph Krow, rov, aged 35:1-2 veers. In the circle of relatives who are left to mourn his less are his widow, two small children and a widowed mother, who were looking to him for support and prestection is future years. In his relation to them he was a dottible son, a kind and affectionate husband and lather. The church too, of which he was a worthy member and a much respected and active officer, must deeply feel the hereavement, and mingle their sympathies with the afflicted family. But they mourn not as those without hope. During a protracted illness they had the antisfaction of seeing him supported by the same trules of the gospel, which he had believed and professed for years. He believed in that general system of truths, which are sometimes called the doctrines of the reformation. He searched the Scriptures to know what they stught, and what he ought to believe; and he came to the search with a mind of more than ordinary strength and set he adopted the profession of truth by a specific profession of the pr

BRIGHTON MARKET.-Monday, March 16, 1840. The Date of the Da

it \$7; first quality 6.75; second 0.50; third \$5.50 a \$\displayset{king Oxen—We noticed the sales of a few yoke—\$7. Working Oxen—We monthly 19, 110.

Gates and Calves—Dull—\$23, 26, 29, 38.

Cones and Calves—Dull—\$23, 26, 4, 4, 75, and \$5; a few fine

Sheep.—Lots were sold at 3.25, \$4, 4.75, and \$5; a few fine coaset Wethers at about \$10 exclt.

Suine—Several lots were sold on Saturday at 5c for Sows, and 6 for Barrows.

At retail 6 for Sows, and 7 for Barrows.

English and Classical Roarding School. Taills School is situated in Berlin, thirty miles west of Boston. Its location is pleasant, healthful and retired. All the branches usually taught in such schools with

ed. All the prantices around together the theory action of the Rev. Rossical Department is under the instruction of the Rev. Rossical Department is under the instruction of the watch of the Principal, and subject to a discipline which is Charges for board, tuttion, &c. \$100 per year, or \$25 per term of 12 weeks. Usual additional charges for the langua-

term of 12 weeks. Usual additional charges for the langua-ges. Pupils may be received at any time.

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Berlin, Merch 20, 1840.

N. B.—Beneficiaries of the American Education Society may receive tuition gratis.

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5.—Anna and Emity.—No. 1. A Good Old Man. The Child'
Choice. Children have been Missionaries. My Metiler. 20. A letter to the Editor of the Youth's Companion, date Portsmouth, March 14, 1840, says... It is a paper my children are very found of; and I like it very much myself. If is good for my children, it is also good for me. May it home extensively cinculated, as it is encludated to do muc good, especially among children." Your triend, J. F.

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Extracts from an Essay, by Moses Stuart, Professor of Sac. Literature in the Thron's Seminary, Andorer.

New-York, March 20, 1840.

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Poetry.

For the Boston Recorder. Ms. Epiron,-The following lines were written some Ma. Epiton,—The tonowing into see written com-months since, for the persual and benefit of a dear, impeal-tent triend; but before I had an opportunity of sending them to her, I had the happiness to learn of her conversion. To others, who like her, have lived through many revivals, and stifled many times the strivings of the Spirit, they may be of Yours, &c.

TO AN IMPENITENT FRIEND. And art thou yet a stranger to thy God ! O might I hope thou hadet returned to arms Long stretched to welcome thee ! O might I know Thy soul has felt the power of Jesus' love, And felt the joys repentance gives! But no; A wanderer still thou tread'st life's shore, Unfit to live, unfit to die. Anon, With conscience hushed and warnings unobserved, The Spirit spurned, a Saviour's blood refused,
Thy wand'rings shall be stayed; thy wayward feet
Shall tread alone that untrod way, which leads
To judgment, and a slighted, injured God. O then, as thicken into gloom the shades

Of death, excluding earth and sin's delights. Or death, excluding earth and aim's designis,
While things eternal rise upon the view,
O then will memory, faithful to her trust,
And conscience, stiffed long and hosbed, awake
The anguish of a chaser, utiful wo.
These deep regrets, and vain as deep, will then

But mock thine agony of soul:
Yes! 'tis my own, the work is all my own! Through all the windings of a course of sin 1 struggled on, though oft my way was hedged By mercy's hand, and oft a hindly voice Forewarned me of my end, I heard not, But steadily pursued my aim, and now 'Tis here, 'tis what I chose, a fearful woe :

And oh ! how can I die ? The busy thoughts Of mercy spurned come crowding thick and fast, Forebodings dread of conscience's awful work. How oft a father's kindly voice has warned; How oft a mother's prayer. Methinks I hear Those solemn accents now, those ferrent cries. And O, that upraised, streaming eye! Its look I ne'er can meet again. 'Twill pierce me through My teacher's warnings too, awake, asleep, They still come burrying on to stir remorse. And ever as I close my eyes, I see The house of prayer, and all its solen Come crowding into one. O could I once Come crowing into one. O come rouse Forget the past: But no, it cannot be, I never shall forget; and this stern truth Makes trebly poignant ev'ry dart of pain. Those happy Salbath moras that now are fled, Forever fled, how off into the house

Of God they kindly called my wandering feet : And then the Word of God has proffered free the inen the word of the data promered free is promises of weal and threats of woe, and I have heeded not. God too has spoke in winning tones through nature's loveliness, But light of heart I've sported on, and then In sterner voice he's warn'd me from the cloud.

That blackening, thundered, hurling shafts of fire.

Nor are these all. One keen remembrance mot
I do remember well, and oh: the thought,
It haunts me like a murdered babe, I do Remember well the times when anxiously I prayed,-when by the Spirit gently led I sought, and earnest sought the way of life.

My sins were mirrored forth in all their dark.

Polluted shades, and there was justice's sword, And, as upon the brink of endless woe, I saw the ruined soul, and saw the woe Of spirits lost, mid waves of flery death And heard their cries, and felt, but not as now. That I must enter there. And then one spoke Of Jesus' love, and then from gloomy, and Gethaemane, a whisper told of peace; And from the Cross I heard a voice that bade Me live. And then I heard the harpings sweet Of those redeemed, and gently urged, I strayed Around the heavenly gates and lingered long-Then turned away ! O had I entered then : Yet oh! how can I go to meet my God, My injured Saviour, and that Spirit spurned !

Miscellany.

EARTHQUAKE IN BURMAH.

My soul-I cannot, oh ! I cannot die

The following account of the earthquake in Bur-mah, in March last, is from the pen of the Rev. Eugene Kincaid, a Baptist Missionary who has resided several years in that country. It is from a letter ad-dressed to Dr. Paine, New York.

On the 23d of March, between three and four in the morning, Ava was visited with one of the most terrible earthquakes ever known in this part of the world. A loud rumbling noise, like the roar of distant thunder, wa heard, and in an instant the earth began to reel from east to west with motions so rapid and violent, that people were thrown out of their beds, and obliged to support themselves by lay-ing hold of posts. Boxes and furniture were thrown from side to side, with a violence, similar to what takes place on board a ship in a severe storm at sea. The waters of the river rose, and rolled back for some time with great impetuosity, strewing the shores with the wrecks of boats and buildings. The plains between Umerapora and the river were rent into vast yawning caverns, running from north to south, and from ten to twenty feet in width. Vast quantities of water and black sand were thrown upon the surface, emitting at the same thrown upon the surface, emitting at the same time a strong sulphureous smell. As you will suppose, the three cities of Ava, Umerapora, and Sagaing, are vast piles of ruins, burying in their fall great numbers of unfortunate people who were asleep at the awful moment. The destruction of life, however, is not so great as might have been expected from the entire overtheom of three large and recorder. great as might have been expected from the entire overthrow of three large and populous cities. The reason is, the great mass of the people live in wood and bamboo houses. Had the houses in these cities been built of bricks and stone, as cities are built in America, the entire population must have perished. Every thing built of bricks—houses, monasteries, temples, pagodas, and the city halls are all.

entire population must have perished. Every thing built of bricks—houses, monasteries, temples, pagodas, and the city halls are all crumbled down. Of all the immense numbers of pagodas in Ava, Umerapora, and Sagaing, and on the Sagaing hills opposite to Ava, not one is standing. The labor and wealth of ages, the pride and glory of Boodhism, has been laid low in the dust, in one awful moment. To me this is a deeply afflicting thought, for in great numbers of those proud temples of idolatry, I have preached the gospel; and while hundreds were bowing down before huge idols, I have proclaimed the power, majesty, and glory of that Almighty Being who sits enthroned in the highest heavens; that the day was at hand when God would vindicate the honor of his name; and that all these proud monuments of heathenism would fall into hopeless ruin, and be forgotten by succeeding generations. the writer at the Spring less ruin, and be forgotten by succeeding gen-erations. Some were convinced, some had their confidence in idols shaken, but the great their confidence in idois shaken, but the great multitude were quite indifferent. Some few would zealously defend their religion. Little did I then think that the hour of God's vengeance was at the door, and that so soon those enormous idols, and lofty temples, the labor of thirty generations, were to become a mass of Giobrful rains.

frightful ruins.

ful height.

It remains to be ascertained yet, how far this great earthquake extended into China, but as there are several volcanoes among the mountains between Burmah and China, it is more than probable to me that there are subterranean communications between the volcanoes of the north, and the volcanoes of the south, as smong the mountains between Arracan and Burmah, and in the Island of Bronree, and Burmah, and in the Island of Bronree, and also on the Andeman island in the Martiban who manifest the greatest interest in the Marternal Association, usually the very mothers who pray most and do most at home, for the salvation of their inipenitent friends? Is not this the fact?—O, how can a pious mother,—especially if she have an imperious or child, and circumstances of an imperious nature do not prevent,—how can she fail of being a constant and an interested attendant at the monthly and quarterly meetings of the Marternal Association. also on the Andeman island in the Martiban

guif.

The two extremes are more than one thou sand miles apart, in a direct line north and south. But the fact that the whole intermediate country was shaken at the same in and a prodigious subterranean noise was resembling the rolling of thunder, is, I think, satisfactory evidence that there are subterrane authactory evidence that there are subterrine-an communications, between these widely sep-arated volcanoes. How else can we account for so terrible an earthquake over so vast an extent of country? The coincidence of vol-canic eruptions and earthquakes, is not re-markable, but that several hundred miles of territory, with all its mountains and rivers. territory, with all its mountains and rivers, should be thrust up, and thrown into undula-ting motions at the same moment of time, ac-companied by sounds from the centre of the earth like the rolling of thunder, are phenomena which cannot be accounted for on any other supposition, than that of vast subterranean lines of communication between volcanic mountains. - Baptist Register.

neighborhood and other Social Meetings, embracing individuals under the various operations of the Holy Spirit; and by Christians of different denominations, whose efforts are in many cases happily united for the salvation of men. In its preparation the love of novelty and of change has been suppressed, while the most devout and spiritual effusions of Watts, Newton Cowner, Doubtides Stade and the suppression of the suppression o men. In its preparation the love of novelry and of change has been suppressed, while the most devout and spiritual effusions of Watts, Newton, Cowper, Doddridge, Steele, and others, adapted equally to the learned and the un-learned, have been sought; and notwithstand-ing the variety of readings which have been at the but misguided father, as he saw his snare extensively spread before the public, it is about to entangle the object of his solicitude, hoped that most Christians will find the following hymns in the same form in which they several young ladies should, on the approachlowing hymns in the same form in which they have committed many of them to memory, and been accustomed to employ them in their songs | by

of praise.
"No pains has been spared in the simplicity No pains has been spared in the simplicity of the arrangement and indexes, as well as the character of the type, to render the book convenient and acceptable to all; and it goes forth with the prayer from many hearts, that God will make it the means of spiritual refreshment to his people, and of awakening in thousands,

to his people, and of awakening in thousands, now far from him, songs of redceming mercy that shall never end."

The hymns are ascribed to authors as follows: viz, Watts 177, Newton 43, Doddridge 24, Steele 24, Cowper 18, John and Charles Wesley 11, Montgomery 8, Kelly 8, Toplady 7, Stennett 7, Fawcett 6, Hart 6, Hoskus 5, Mrs. Brown 5; Beddome, Gibbons, Henry Kirke White, and Voke, 4 each; Davies, Hammond, Heber, Reed and Robinson, 3 each; Barbauld, Boden, Cennick, Collyer, Doane, Dwight, Hyde, Kenn, Medley, Rippon, Ryland, Tate and Williams, 2 each; one each to land, Tate and Williams, 2 each; one each to Addison, Allen, Bowring, Brewer, Burton, Cecil, Cudworth, Decourcy, De Fleury, Do-bell, Dorrington, Duncan, Gilbert, Gregz, Hawes, Hawies, Hayward, Heath, Hervey, Horne, Ingersoll, Jones, Kirkham, Logan, Merrick, Miller, Needham, Ockum, Oliver, Palmer, Pope, Raffles, Sigourney, Smith, Steward, Stocker, Strong, Swain, Thornby, Whitefield, Woodbridge; and 102 amonymous, or designated by initials and the collections from which they are taken-making in all 549.

NEW TRACTS. Published by the American Tract Society.

No. 395. The Lost Mechanic Restored .-An interesting history related by Mr. Mel-Copeland, of Hartford, Ct., showing the salvation of an intemperate man apparently by his removal to a place where intozicating liquor

No. 399. Dialogue between the Bible and a Sinner-pp. 4. Containing warnings and in-structions concerning the way of salvation, in

ripture language.

No. 400. Do Thyself no Harm-pp. 4.

No. 400. Do Thyself no Falmouth, No. 400. Do Thyself no Harm-pp. 2. Written by Rev. H. B. Hooker, of Falmouth, Mass. The harm already done to character, happiness, usefulness, and the immortal soul, and which will be greatly increased by con-

No. 402. Counsels to a Young Man—pp. 16.
A premium Tract, by Rev. Edward Harris,
East Windsor, Ct., faithfully portraying the
dangers from a perverted imagination, fiction,
the theatre, the passions and appetites, the social feelings, the chamber of mirth, a wrong
estimate of worldly have one problem. estimate of worldly happiness, pride, curiosity

estimate of worldly happiness, pride, curiosity, gaming, See, with a large class of temptations arising from false ideas of liberty, the prevailing spirit of enterprise and of change, inordinate love of gain, neglect of the Sabbath and means of grace, and grieving the Holy Spirit.

No. 403. "If any Man Thirst, let him come unto Me and Drink"—pp. 4. By Rev. Samuel J. Prime, Matteawan, N. Y. A tender, affectionate and means of the same fectionate, and moving appeal, suggested to

[Truct Magazine, March, 1840.

A FACT FOR MATERNAL ASSOCIATIONS Mrs. G. has long been known as a very pious, anxious mother. She has been one of the most constant and interested attendants at the Maternal Association, although she has resided more than a mile from the usual place of meeting. In her prayers with the mothers, she has always manifested great fervency, and strong faith, especially when interceding for their impenitent husbands and children. Nor did she seek the Lord in vain. During a revival, along a very a very search buffers. ous, anxious mother. She has been one of the frightful ruins.

Letters from Ava up to the 11th of April, inform us that the rumbling noise, like distant thunder, had not yet ceased; and shocks, often considerably violent, were felt day and night, with seldom as much as one hour's intermise.

pagoda, temple, or brick building, is left standing. The earthquake was severe in Arracan, and an old voicano on the island of Bromree, was re-opened, and the long concealed fires, mingled with smoke and ashes, rose to a fearful beight.

—greatly strengthening her faith and increase-ing her spirit of prayer. This is the almost necessary influence of an interested and consumption of the manufacture of those mothers,—other things being equal,—who manifest the greatest interest in the Manufacture of the m the monthly and quarterly meetings of the Maternal Association? -S. S. Visiter.

POWER OF RELIGION.

One of the most interesting anecdotes, illustrating the power of religion, was related a few days since, in a social meeting, by an English clergyman, who was acquainted with the facts.

A nobleman, Lord —, was a man of the world. His pleasures were drawn from his riches, his honors, and his friends. His daughter was the idol of his heart. Much had been expended for her education, and well did she

For the Baston Recorder.

SOCIAL HYMNS.

HYMNS FOR SOCIAL WORSHIP; SELECTED PROW WATTS, DODDRIDGE, Newton, Cowper, Steeley, and other schere of this publication are briefly presented in the following prefatory notice:

"This selection was occasioned by a demand for a Manual of Hymns adapted for use in neighborhood and other Social Meetings, embracing individuals under the various operations of the Holy Spirit; and by Christians of different denominations, whose efforts are in many cases happily united for the salvation of men. In its preparation the love of novelty anticipated would be effectual in subduing

stances, that she must either join in the recreaing festive occasion, give a song, accompanied the piano forte.

The hour arrived; the party assembled. The hour arrived; the party assembled. Several had performed their parts to the great delight of the party, which was in high spirits.

—Miss — was called on for a spng, and many hearts now beat high in hope of victory. Should she decline, she was disgraced; should she comply, their triumph was complete. This was the moment to seal her fate! With perfect call commences he took her sear it the fect self-possession she took her seat at the piano forte, ran her fingers over the keys, singing at the same time in a beautiful melody, and with a sweet voice, the following stanza.

For worldly hopes or worldly fear, If life so soon is gone! If now the Judge is at the door, No matter which my thoughts employ, No matter when my thoughts employ, A monunit's misery or jay;
But O! when both shall end,
Where shall I find my destined place;
Shall I my averlating days.
With fiends or angels spend!

She arose from her seat. The whole party was subdued. Not a word was spoken. He father wept aloud! One by one all of them

left the house.

Lord —— never rested until he became a Christian. He lived an example of Christian benevolence, having given to benevolent Christian enterprizes, at the time of his death, nearly half a million of dollars!

GOVERNOR SEWARD AND THE ONONDAGA

INDIANS. I have seen nothing of official character more honorable, and nothing better calculated to touch the better feelings of the heart, than the brief address of Gov. Seward to the Onondaga Chiefs. It contrasts strongly with the conduct of another State, and with that of the adminisistration of the General Government. Here is no attempt to gain popular favor by promoting the interest or supposed interest of the State, at the expense of a dependent people. The Governor of this great State pays no such poor compliment to the moral sense of those whom he represents. Here is no recommendation of coercive measures to the Legislature. tinuance in sin.

No. 401. The Temptations of Young Men—
pp. 16. A premium Fract, by Rev. Thornton
A. Mills, Cincinnati, Olico, written in an attractive style, warning against scepticism, rejection of the Gospa, fellow prince, in the property of the offence of residing among them,
and laboring to elevate their meral character. On the contrary they are kindly congratulated by the Governor upon their determination to remain in the State, and not to sell their lands. In the spirit of magnanimity worthy the great State over which he presides, he even says, "If red men propose to sell the lands I will expostulate with them, and endeavor to convince them of their error, and I will in no event consent to such sale, except with the free, and unbought and uncorrupted consent of the chiefs, headmen, warriors, and people of the Onondagas, and not even then without an ef-fort to persuade them that their true happiness would be promoted by retaining their posses-sions, cultivating their lands, and enjoying the

neart is callous to every generous emotion.

| Charlestown Female Seminary. | Pulls New Term of this lestitution will commence on Tuesday the Hith day of April ext. Testing the United States, and Sequel to the United States and Sequel to the United States, and Sequel to the United States and Sequel to the United States and Sequel to the United States and Sequel about St. Kilda, and told him of the magnifi-cent things at Mull. He parried them off with great coolness for some time and good humor. At length one asked him if ever he heard of thunder, and not yet ceased; and sooks, of the considerably violent, were felt day and night, with seldom as much as one hour's intermission. The extent of the great shock, or rather the succession of great shocks, on the morning of the 23d of March, is not yet fully ascertained. It was so severely felt at Maulmain that many sprang out of bed, supposing a gang of theire was had broken into the house; yet it was not violent enough to do any damage. As far as is now ascertained, Prome to the south, and Bomee to the north of Ava, were entirely overthrown by the earthquake; so that from Prome to the word of the content of the mothers of Maternal Associations! No doubt that mother found the monthly meetings of the Association—judging from the interest and constancy with which she attended, not withstanding the long walk it always cost her

the boat, and not a word more was asked him regarding his God.

THE IVY AND THE OAK.

The following beautiful allegory is from the interesting volume of "Algic Researches," just

interesting volume of "Algie Researches," just published by H. P. Schoolcraft:

"A vine was growing beside a thrifty oak, and had just reached that height at which it requires support. 'Oak,' said the ivy vine, 'bend your trunk so that you may be a support to me.' 'My support,' replied the oak, 'is naturally yours, and you may rely on my strength to bear you up, but I am too large and too solid to bend. Put your arms around me my pretty vine and I will man. arms around me, my pretty vine, and I will manfully support and cherish you, if you have an ambition to climb, even as high as the clouds. While I thus hold you up, you will ornament my trunk with your pretty green leaves and shining scarlet berries. They will be as frontlets to my head, and I shall stand in the forest like a glo-rious warrior, with all his plumes. We were made by the Master of Life to grow together,

that by our union the weak should be made strong, and the strong render sid to the weak.' 'But I wish to grow independently,' said the vine, 'why cannot you twine around me, and let repay, in her intellectual endowments, the solicitude of her parents. She was highly accomplished, amiable in her disposition, and winning in her manners. They were all stranshold grow to any height alone, and if you try winning in her manners. They were all strangers to God.

At length Miss — attended a Methodist meeting in London—was deeply awakened, and soon happily converted. Now she delighted in the service of the sanctuary, and social meetings. To her the charms of Christianity were overflowing. She frequented those places where she met with congenial minds, animated with similar hones. She was body will then admire thee, or nity thee.

of wit-and who certainly was a very worthy and pious man-came to his door and told his minister, that his poor wife had just been confined, and that she had brought him another fine child. "But then so it is," added he, "God has not given us, this day, a morsel of bread in the house." "Ah." said Mark Wilkes, affecting great indifference, "John! I have always understood that when God sends a child into this world, he also sends bread with it." "Most true' your reverence," cried John, "God's good-ness always does so; but then, he has end the child to me—and the bread to you. And, therefore it is, that I have come for some of it."
"Come in John," cried Mark Wilkes, as a tear
coursed down his cheek—"come in, and take
as much as you want."

EVIDENCES OF LOVE TO CHRIST.

EVIDENCES OF LOVE TO CHRIST.

By seven tokens, a man may suppose that he tath the love of Christ.

The first is, when all coveting of earthly things and fleshly lusts is slackened in him; for where coveting is, there is not the love of Christ.

The second is, burning desire of heaven; for when he hath felt aught of that Saviour, the more he feeleth the more he coveteth, and he

when he hath felt sught of that Saviour, the more he feeleth the more he coveteth, and he

that hath felt nought desireth nought.

The third token is, if his tongue be changed;

A poor rule that will not work both ways, as often been repealed. Here we have it ex-

A poor rate that will not work both ways, has often been repealed. Here we have it exemplified in the following fact related by the Protestant Vindicator:

A friend of mine was waited upon to aid, by his Protestant donation, to rebuild a popish chapel in New York. He replied very promptly,—most certainly I will,—but only on one condition; and that is,—as we Protestants are also struggling with deficulty in building our own church, I will put down for you exactly the sum you will put down

Munificent.—Col. Cary, of Genesee Co. N. Y. has made a donation of \$100,000 for a collegiate seminary in that district, to prepare common school teachers.

Mr. Entron,—I wish to say to those who feel obliged to provide themselves with artificial teeth, as I have had to, that they anglet find it greatly to their interest to patronize Dr. I. H. Appleton, No. 31 Bedford Street. I had four teeth inserted, and several filled by him, many years since. The work has served no each, and is apparently as good as at first. I have been a traveller, and have keard much complaint about the incompetency of professional Dentists. I have just returned to this city, and find Dr. A. here, and engaged to his profession, and thus I would manness gratitude, and direct others.

J. Filley to add that there is an attention given by Dr.

BRADFORD ACADEMY.

MH8 Seminary will be open for the reception of Young Ladies, on Wednesday the 22nd of April next, under the Instruction of Mass A. C. Hassettins, the former frincipal. The term to continue sixteen wreas. Totton for the term, including instruction in vocal music, 85,60. An additional charge of \$2,00 will be made for instruction in French, and the same in Latin. The use of a Finne Forte, and instruction, may be had open the usual terms. Roard at the Boarding-house, including washing, \$2,60 a week.

Totton, and one third of the price of the lower will be expected to be paid in advance. GEORGE COGSWELL,

Bradford, March 13, 1839.

Tw.

Prof. BECKWITH'S FAMILY SCHOOL,

Prof. BECKWITH'S FAMILY SCHOOL, West Newton, Mass. THE Rev. G. C. Beckwith will open, on the 2nd WedResday in May, his Family School, designed to receive boys over six years of age, and not nevely instruct them in all the branches preparatory to business or college, but superistend with parental care the formation of their entire character, intellectual, moral and social. The number is not to exceed twenty; and to them all he will, as far as passide, act the part of a parent. The location, eight inites from Boston, on the Worcester Rail-road, and accessible inmost every from of the day during the warm senson, is in point of health, pleasanniness, and freedom from bod influences, one of the most eligible in New England. Temms.—For taiting, locard, washing, ford and lights, \$160 a year, in quarterly payments. Only two terms, each 22 weeks, commencing permanently, on the first Monday in May and November.

To Further particulars, together with very ample tes

NEWTON FEMALE ACADEMY.

Wile Sammer Term will commerce April 18th, under the care of the 8 obserbler, associated with an experience Female reacher, and continue 12 weeks.

TERMS.—For Roard, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c. 25,00 per week. For Tutton, English branches, \$6,00 per quarter of 12 weeks. French and Latin, \$3.00 de, each—prawing, \$3.00 de, Was Flowers, course of Lessons, \$5.50 Music \$6,00. Use of Piatto, \$2.00. No deduction for at eacher or leaving before the expiration of the Term, except a asic Sports, me of leaving before the expiration of the most of the Principal.

Reaford, March 6, 1649.

EBENEZER WOODWARD.

RETERISCE.—The several Clergymen, Hon. Win. Jackson of M. Marshall 6. Rice, Newton-Mr. Thomas A. Davis, Bother Marsh, Rottbery.

- Rev. Christopher Marsh, Rottbery.

6w.

CLERGYMAN, who has been compelled to re-his employment on account of ill health, havin ted himself in a neighboring from, to which access had several times a day by railroad, proposes to take

THE ABBOT FEMALE SEMINARY,

ANDOVER, MASS.

PNERMS of 11 weeks, commence on the third Wednesday
of April, July, October and January. Totton \$1.00
Languages \$2.00 ceak. Lestraction poin Plans \$10. Use
Languages \$2.00 ceak. Lestraction poin Plans \$10. Use
Languages week.

Vonne holosophisms (2.00 to \$3.00 per week.)

Pittsfield Classical and Commercial

that which was wont to spesspeaketh of heaven.

The fourth is, exercising or practising what is for spiritual good; as when a man, leaving all other things, hath good will and devotron to prayer, and findeth sweetness therein.

The fifth is, when things which are hard in themselves, through love, seem light to be done.

The nixth is, hardiness of soul to suffer all anguishes and troubles that befal.

The seventh is, joyfulness of soul when he is the seventh is, joyfulness of soul when he is that he loves God and that he loves God and the suffers. It is that he suffers.

The seventh is, joyfulness of soul when he is the seventh is, joyfulness of soul when he is the suffers. It is that he suffers and chemistry in the winter and chemistry in the winter

Teachers' Seminary, Andover, Mass.

English Boarding School in Chester, N. H.

IIIE Spring and Sommer Term will commence March 25, and continue about 16 weeks.
Terrrow, 84,69 per 12 weeks. Beard, including wood, lights, washing, and small repairs on clother, \$1.75 per week.

Books for Schools and Academies.

SPELLING-Emerson's National Spelling Book and Introduction to do.

Response-Wordsear's series, viz.—A Primer of the English Language; the Second Hook of Reading and Spelling;
the Thrut Book of do. and dos the Fourth Book of Reading.

ARTHRICTO-Emerson's North American Arithmetic,
paris 1, 2, and 3, and Key: Walsh's Mercantile, Parley's;
and Grund's Exercises and Key.

Hardware Spelling and Key; Groud's Exercises
and Key, and Grund's Algebra and Key; Groud's Exercises
and Key, and Grund's Algebra of History; the Historical Clines
Book; Hidredith's Wesse of the United States, and Sequel to
do; Elair's Outlines of Cheronology, anrient and modern.

Group of the Company of the Company

Engish Branches, \$4,50 a quarter. \$6,00 a term of 14 weeks Latin and Greek, 2.00 " additional. 3,00 " distinct. 10,00 " a modelection made for Music, 10,00 " a modelection made for Mus

RETURN

2.300 da and 10: 14) has Eastern or Moha reckoning this for Reckoning th 677, B. C.

The Work of Missions to be Progre-

New Edition, Murdock's Mushes NSTITUTES of Ecclesiaeural Histo-ern, in four books, much correcte oved from the primary authorities

LIGHT New Volumes, viz. 26, 87, Universal History—from the Cr S3, Life of Benjamin Franklin. Market edge under deficulties; its pleasures of

William Jay's Happy Mourn Sympathy for the fierenced, Prince of God to his Afflicted Charles

THE MOURNER

C.C. DEAN

NEW CARPET WAREHOU GEORGE ALEXANDER BREWER

SOUTH END HARD WARE STO

No. 13.

The view of the Mr. Phelps, in his that the Jews in will return literal

WHAT ARE Do they indic of is about to be for the restoral The present at is remarkable, we may learn fro Quarterly Observ Jews awake to Rev. Eli Smith ghty front

now? On the Embassies of and heads Noah, editor of Jew, says of it, degree of citizer Jews, many of v land of their h equal liberty and out, it is the mos ration of the Jew their dispersion. The document with two individ ident of the ! pendent of the N ther, at Constant "If these laws my settled convic Mohammedanis The doctrine nhammedanisu tribute, or a chaquered Christia

> es that rem ing neither army cut off in buttle Buropean powers notiong, all is lo of them only wh and girding up The last intelli-Question, as it is ter as the five great r is, that they are ag peace to be dictated inople and the Pas of these terms is sa

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"Russia.—I saw
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